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Hutchinson's Brigade Drill.

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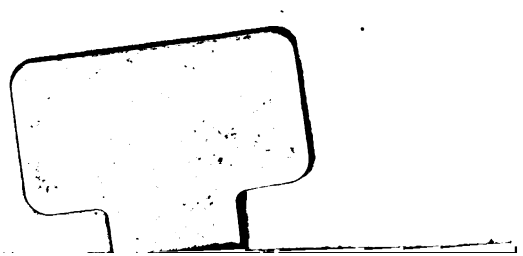

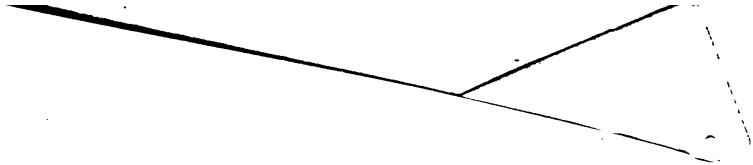

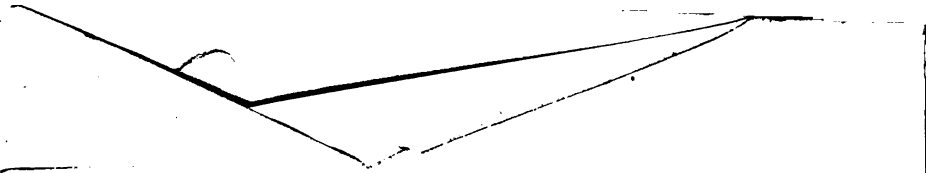

BRIGADE DRILL,

As Established by Order and the Usage of the Service;

WITH

REMARKS AND REFERENCES.

BY

COLONEL W. N. HUTCHINSON,

GRENADIER GUARDS.

SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

LONDON:

JOHN W. PARKER AND SON,

445, WEST STRAND.

M DCCC LVI.

231. d. 69.

BIBLIOTHECA·BODLEIANA

PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION.

THE publication of a Second Edition of this little work enables me to make a few corrections and some additions. I believe that I have now referred to all the points of Brigade Drill left undecided in the Field Exercise Book; and I think the suggestion (page 54), respecting oblique changes of front of contiguous quarter-distance columns, will be found serviceable.

Aldershot Camp,
November, 1856.

PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

THE following Memoranda differ in no one respect from the instructions given in the *Field Exercise and Evolutions of the Army.* On the contrary, nearly all that therein appertains to Brigade Movements is extracted from various parts of the book and brought under one view. It is hoped that this arrangement will save trouble and prove useful to those who never have had the opportunity of seeing Brigade Movements on a large scale.

No statement is made without the authority showing its correctness being named.

Aldershot Camp,
August 8th, 1855.

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BRIGADE DRILL.

Staff Points.

SOMETIMES there are two Staff Points on foot attached to the divisional staff, to act as base points. No other divisional points on foot can ever be desirable; and if the steadiness of horses could be depended upon, it is questionable whether all Staff Points should not be mounted. A Brigade dismounted point is also occasionally told off to each Brigade. Staff Points on foot are more necessary for second lines. Such a line has seldom distant points of correction; and the features of the ground have comparatively little to do with the direction in which it is placed. The general rule is, that it be formed parallel to the first line, and always preserve its parallelism and distance (p. 219, No. 9).

We read (p. 83, No. 2), "The line on which troops "move, or are successively to form, may be taken up to "any extent by the prolongation of an original short "base." "In general, therefore, the point where a "formation or entry* into an alignment is to be made

* The point of entry for a Battalion is that spot on a new alignment where the Battalion's pivot flank if in column, or its inner flank if in line (or echellon), first enters—and further, such point is the one nearest to the Battalion on which the line or column, &c. is to be formed.

The inner flank (also inner wing) is the one next to the directing Battalion, or next to the Battalion on which any change is made (commonly called the "Battalion of Formation," p. 89, No. 4, p. 215, No. 1, p. 234, No. 2, p. 238, No. 2). The inner flank of a *directing* Battalion in column is its proper pivot flank.

" being marked by a fixed person, the Commander" (often the Staff Officer acting under the orders of the Commander) " will place a second" (person) " thirty or forty " paces without the first, exactly in the direction which " he determines to give to the new alignment. These " two persons will mark a base, which, by Adjutants or " others successively aligning themselves on the two first " placed points," (the original short base just mentioned) " and on each other, may be prolonged to any required " length, at the same time that the Commander fixes for " himself a distant point on which to correct them, and " which, whether in Battalion or Brigade, is indispens- " able."

We can imagine an extensive open country; that many Battalions from different directions are ordered to assemble at a named place, and to be formed by a named hour in such or such a manner, and facing in such a direction. The Officers of the Adjutant-General's Staff and Majors of Brigade are the first on the ground. The senior Staff Officer (who will have received instructions from the General commanding the Division), knowing " the point where the formation or entry into the align- " ment is to be made," places a person on that spot (mounted or on foot), and " a second" person (mounted or on foot), " thirty or forty paces without the first," thus establishing the base points, and " fixes for himself on a " distant point upon which to correct them" (p. 84, No. 2). This distant point may be " some remarkable " object," (p. 84, No. 3,) a spire, or an isolated tree or building. In default of these, a mounted Officer may be sent off (p. 196, No. 7,) at a gallop, to give, in his own person, this distant point. This Officer, when he can do so, should place himself on rising ground.

With the exception that there shall be no natural or

artificial obstructions, but, on the contrary, that all parts of the ground shall be visible, let us suppose rather an extreme case; it will make others conducted on the same principle to appear easy. Let us suppose that a large force of Infantry is ordered to assemble from different quarters, and form a line of Quarter Distance Columns, right (or left) in front, at deploying distance, the right of the line resting on such a Knoll, the left in the direction of such a Hamlet. The way in which the troops are to face is therefore settled, and the Knoll becomes the place of entry for the Right Battalion of the Right Brigade. Base points (say unmounted) having been placed in the alignment, as just described, by the Adjutant-General's Staff, the Brigade Major of the Brigade which is to form the right of the line (say No. 1 Brigade), places himself at the point of entry, his horse's head (towards the line, facing the line, p. 84, No. 3,) close to, and aligning with the inner shoulder (p. 82, No. 5,) of the very base divisional point which was first placed in position. Such being the point of entry for the 1st Brigade, the Brigade Major of the Brigade which is to stand next to the first Brigade (call it the 2nd Brigade), having ascertained from the Brigade Major of the 1st Brigade the number of files in the 1st Brigade, places himself close to this point, throws his horse at once into a full canter, and goes straight towards the distant point; reins up when his horse has taken (p. 87, No. 12,) "as many strokes of a full canter as bear "a proportion to the space occupied by the number of "files" of the first Brigade (not forgetting the six paces interval between Battalions), puts himself in the same position as the first Brigade Major, and dresses from *his own* left. He thus establishes the point of entry for his Brigade, and, if he possesses a Brigade staff point on foot,

he may place the man there. In a similar manner the Brigade Major of the 3rd Brigade takes up the point of entry for his Brigade from the Brigade point of the 2nd Brigade: he, too, places there his dismounted staff point, should he have one. An Officer belonging to the Divisional Staff attends to the correct dressing of the Brigade Majors. The Brigade dismounted points have this value, that they make the Brigade Majors more free to attend to the dressing of the mounted Officers who come up successively by Battalions to mark the point of entry and outer point of their respective Battalions. It is supposed, owing to the mounted points leaving the Battalions so long before the unmounted points, that Brigade Majors have generally time to dress the former before the latter come up.

Had the order been for the *left* of the line to rest close to the "Hamlet," and for the line to be formed in the direction of the "Knoll," the Brigade Majors would, in a similar manner, take up the inner points of their respective Brigades from the *left*. The left Battalion of each Brigade would (under usual circumstances), marching direct to its own Brigade Major, be the first Battalion of the Brigade placed in position. Had the Battalions been marched up, as is usual, right in front, and were the order given to deploy, they would deploy on their rear companies, as distance had been taken from the left.

It may be as well to observe that the best drills are of opinion that mounted Officers should take up points at four paces distance from the required line. This seems reasonable, for it is most essential that they should never be hidden.

Battalion Points.

In every formation a Field Officer (by custom the junior Field Officer present) marks the inner flank of his Battalion, the Adjutant the outer flank.* They gallop off to take up those points when their Battalion gets within 150 yards of the new alignment, and do not "quit their station" until the mounted base points of the next formed Battalion are placed in position (p. 197, No. 7). On the column arriving within twenty paces (p. 85, Nos. 5 and 7,) of the alignment, two Serjeants from the leading Company run out and give base points for that Company "facing the point of appui." No other Battalion points are admissible in Brigade exercise than these four. Battalions give no staff points; they may be required at Battalion drill (p. 83, No. 1), but never at Brigade drill. Staff Officers are responsible for staff points, not Officers commanding Battalions. The Staff sometimes find it difficult enough to place in a true direction their own staff points; extra points only add to the difficulty, and complicate matters.

Suppose the Battalions arriving in quarter distance columns near the imaginary ground we spoke of; each Commander of a Battalion looks out for his own Brigade Major, marches towards him, and then halts (awaiting instructions) in rear of what he (the Commander

* It is questionable whether the rule followed in the days of Dundas is not better, viz., that Adjutants when marking the outer flank of their several Battalions should take up six additional paces, and thus each give in his own person the inner point for the next Battalion. By that arrangement the staff had fewer points to dress, and the services of no Field Officer was lost to his Regiment.

of the Battalion) believes to be the intended line. He sends a mounted Officer to the Brigade Major for instructions*.

The Brigade Major will know the number of files in each Battalion composing his Brigade, and also on what part of the ground allotted to his Brigade each Battalion is to stand. If it is not the Battalion to be placed on the inner flank, he will, in all probability, allow it to remain halted until after the arrival and the establishment of the points of the Battalion which should be placed on the inner flank. But should time press, and he feel sure about his distances, he may direct this Battalion (the one first on the ground) to advance, and will then gallop off to the spot where its inner flank is to rest. He there places the Junior Major (who, with the Adjutant, will have left the Battalion when it was 150 yards from the line). The Brigade Major then returns to the inner flank of his Brigade (where he had posted his Brigade unmounted point), and from some paces beyond this man, say a dozen, he corrects the dressing of the Junior Major and Adjutant upon the "distant point." Unless he interferes with the formation of the outer flank Battalion of the next Brigade, he possibly may not have a dozen paces from which to dress his points, but in every kind of formation he must have six clear paces to dress from, that being the minimum distance between Brigades as well as between Battalions (p. 196, No. 2).

The Battalion generally marches up in quarter distance column, right in front, and on its leading Company coming within twenty paces of the line, two Serjeants from that Company will spring out and cover on the staff points,

* If the Battalion had arrived from the opposite side of the country, it would naturally have been halted (awaiting orders) in front of the intended line, and would be carried through the alignment before forming on it (p. 228, end of 2).

being corrected by the Brigade Major, who has always the distant point in view (p. 84, No. 2).

Moving up such a Battalion is, however, the exception to the general rule. It is customary that the Battalion which is to stand on the inner flank of the Brigade shall be the first one placed in position. But it is evident that when a large force is to be placed in line, one Brigade cannot be held back awaiting the formation of another Brigade; and often one Battalion of a Brigade cannot be kept unformed until the other Battalions are formed.

Sometimes when the Brigade Major is not certain of his distances, and further delay is inadmissible, the General commanding will direct the Battalion of the Brigade which arrives first on the ground to be placed on the inner flank (without any reference to its usual position in the Brigade), and the next Battalion that arrives to be formed on it.

Much in the way in which a Brigade Major places his Brigade in position, may any Officer temporarily acting on the Staff place a few regiments in position.

He might take the first Battalion which arrives on the ground, and make it serve as a base for the others to form on. Should it be a central Battalion, he would of course take distant points on both flanks.

All that is just described, respecting the manner in which Brigades and Battalions are first placed in position, accords with the instructions given in sec. 18, part iv.

The Junior Major is generally responsible for no greater distance than six paces; but in the case of a formation by the double column of Subdivisions, he is responsible for the distance of the inner wing (p. 197, No. 7). The Adjutant is responsible for the distance of the other wing. As a general rule, he is responsible for the distance of his Battalion, whether at contiguous or deploying

distance, and also in forming line from echellon, &c. (p. 87, No. 11, and p. 196, No. 7).

The Brigade Major is *always* responsible for the dressing, and frequently (as we have seen), for the distance of his Brigade.

The consideration that the Junior Major is never displaced (nor indeed the Adjutant), that the Junior Major always gives the inner point* (when one is required) of his Battalion, makes it easy for a Staff Officer to remember where he should post himself on changes of front, when in his own person he marks a point.

The Junior Major, in taking up his Battalion point, sometimes takes up a staff point as well; but this is merely accidental, arising from the circumstance of the inner point of the Battalion and the inner point of the Brigade being identical.

In any change of front of lines not to a distant point, the inner point of the new line is the one at the intersection of the new line with the old.

In any change of front of a deployed line (sec. 10, p. 227) upon any part of any company, except upon either flank of any Battalion, a Staff Officer marks the point of intersection (the inner point), the instant the Company on which the change is made is ordered to wheel. The Junior Major does not mark it; he will be employed in marking one of the flanks of his Battalion. The General commanding names or fixes his distant points on both flanks ("points of correction," p. 85, No. 4); the named Company is wheeled under his eye (p. 227) into the required direction; two of its Serjeants run out to given base

* When the line is composed of Battalions in double columns of subdivisions, the Senior Major gives the inner point, as explained in column for remarks, pp. 19 and 23 (this Book).

points (p. 85, No. 5). The Junior Major and Adjutant are aligned by the General, or some one acting for him, on the Staff Officer and the distant points—the Junior Major usually taking distance for the right wing, the Adjutant for the left wing (plate xxiv, p. 227, see centre Battalions).

In any change of front of a deployed line upon any flank of any Battalion, its Junior Major marks the point of intersection, for it is the inner point of his Battalion, and thus "takes up a staff point." If the change is on a central Battalion, the General commanding fixes on or names his distant points on both flanks, as just described. The named Company is wheeled, &c.

If the change of front is made upon the outward flank of a flank Battalion, the General commanding will probably place the Staff Officer about 30 paces without the Junior Major, in alignment with the distant point he (the General) had fixed on upon the other flank; the Staff Officer and Junior Major thus constituting the "short base" spoken of in p. 83, No. 2. But when only two or three Battalions are to be formed in the new alignment, the General commanding is sometimes satisfied with merely having the Junior Major and the Adjutant (who is marking the outer flank of his Battalion) placed in position as the mounted base points.

"All movements (p. 216, No. 4), whether in line, or in "line of columns, are regulated by a Battalion on either "flank, or in the centre."

"When columns in line are halted (p. 216, No. 4), "the regulating column will immediately throw out base "points for the correction of the heads of columns, and "to be in readiness for deployment into line."

"It must be borne in mind, as a general principle (p. "205, No. 6), that whenever any body is named as an

" appui of a formation, it will throw out these base points " without waiting for specific instructions to that effect."

" When Battalions, or divisions of a Battalion, come up " successively into line (p. 81, No. 4), the outward flank " of the last formed and halted is always the point of " appui, &c."

Posts of Officers. Review.

In column " the ordinary post of a Commander of a " Battalion (p. 93, No. 10) is near the pivot flank of " the leading Division." His Battalion being in line, his post is (p. 202, No. 10) " ten paces behind the rear " rank in the file of the directing Serjeant, to cover and " guide his movement."

In oblique echellon " he keeps close to the flank of the "first" division, "and gives such directions to the second "as are necessary for preserving the parallelism of the "march" (p. 114, No. 14).

In column the post of the Senior Major (p. 93, No. 10) is near the flank of the rear on the reverse flank, thus superintending the part most remote from the Commander's eye; on the same principle, that the Senior Subaltern covers the second file of his Company on the reverse flank (p. 94, No. 11). From that position the Major, on the column being ordered to advance, readily gets to the rear of the Officers on the pivot flank to attend to the covering.

In line, as he (the Senior Major) has generally charge of the right wing, his post is "six paces in rear of the "second Battalion Company, from the right" (p. 126), where he will watch that the flank does not drop behind the centre (p. 203, No. 12); and, as it is his duty to assist his Commanding Officer as much as possible, custom also

has established that he signal to him should he detect such a crowding in, or flying off, as would show that the direction of the directing Serjeants should be altered.

In all formations into line by echellon or deployments, as the Junior Major and Adjutant are occupied in taking up points, the Senior Major sees that the coverers of Companies cover the base points correctly (pp. 69, No. 2, and 87, No. 11).

"When Battalion double columns* assemble, in a "line for deployment," the Senior Major of the directing Battalion "will mark where the head of the double "column is to rest" (p. 238, No. 2), for the Junior Major will then be engaged in marking the deploying distance of the inner wing. But in the other Battalion double columns each Junior Major will mark the point where the head of his double column is to rest as in so doing he takes distance for the inner wing, from his Senior Major, who ought to mark the six paces from the Adjutant of the next Battalion. This is more fully explained in the column of remarks, page 29 (this book).

In column the post of the Junior Major (p. 93, No. 10) is on the reverse flank, near the centre, from which he can easily move to the front to take up a point.

In line his post is six paces "in rear of the second Bat- "talion Company from the left flank" (p. 126), he having there the same duties as are detailed for the Senior Major.

The Adjutant six paces in rear of colors.

The Pioneers, two deep, twelve paces behind centre of Grenadiers (or Company on the right).

One division of Drummers, Fifers, and Buglers, twelve paces behind the second Company from the right. The other division twelve paces behind the second Company from the left.

---

* Double columns of subdivisions.

The Musicians, two deep, twelve paces in rear of the centre of the Battalion.

The Staff three paces behind the music.

When the Battalion takes open order to "receive a superior Officer," the Senior Major, after correcting the line of Officers, places himself on their right.

The second Major will be on their left. The Adjutant on the left of the front rank,—the Staff on its right. The Commanding Officer two paces in front of the Colors (pp. 126 to 129).

When the Battalion is reviewed singly the disposition of the Drummers, Pioneers, and Staff is different (p. 129).

Marching past in open columns, the Senior Major (by usage), after superintending the covering of the Pivot-Officers, and the wheel of the leading Company at the first wheeling point, gallops off to the next wheeling point to superintend the covering of the Officers. He remains there until the leading Company completes its wheel, and then posts himself in front of the leading Company, a little behind, and on the left of the Commanding Officer.

A contiguous quarter distance column, "with such "interval between Battalions. as may be necessary to "admit of their wheeling into mass," receiving a reviewing General,—Officers and Colors (by word "Officers and Colors to the front") are two paces in front of the column—the Colors in the centre. The Senior Major, after dressing the line of Officers and Colors, two paces in its front, towards the right. The Junior Major two paces in front towards the left. The Commanding Officer three paces in front of the Majors. The Staff in rear of the Battalion.

"The band and drums in several ranks, in line with the front rank of the Battalion on its right."

"The Pioneers in one rank in rear of the drums."

The Brigadier, "twenty paces in front of the centre."

Without opening ranks the Troops salute.

The order for the Officers and Colors to resume their places, does not apply to the Staff, nor to the Band or Pioneers. They all stand fast, which shows they are in the several positions they should always occupy in contiguous columns. The Commander moves to "near the pivot flank of the leading division." The Senior Major returns to the rear of the reverse flank—the Junior to the centre of the reverse flank. The Adjutant (usage) to the rear of the Staff Serjeants, who stand in rear of the Staff.

At the wheeling points "the leading Battalion will continue* to proceed" after the wheel, "from fifteen to twenty paces" "at the double," before it gets the word "Quick," in order to allow the succeeding Battalions "to preserve the distance of twenty-five paces between Battalions."

Marching past "mounted Officers only will salute."

When the mass of columns reaches the original position, it is closed to ten paces interval, and wheeled to the left into contiguous columns (pp. 241 to 250).

In marching past† with any distance column, the Brigadier, with his Staff, is in front of the Pioneers and Band of his leading Battalion (usage).

The nature of the duties assigned to the respective

---

* Implying that the wheels should be performed at the double.

† Good usage seems to sanction the following mode of carrying out the instructions given in p. 52 of the *Queen's Regulations* as far as regards the position of Staff Officers when troops march past.

Horses in line,—also horses in rear of one another,—are a horse's length apart.

Division marching past.—1st, an Officer of the Quarter-Master-General's Department. 2nd, in line, two Aides-de-Camp. 3rd, in line, D. A. Q. M. Gen., D. A. Adjt.-Gen., the last on the right. 4th, in line, A. Q. M. Gen., A. Adjt.-Gen., the last on the right. 5th, the Lieut.-Gen.

Field Officers when the line is advancing, shows clearly that they should occupy similar relative positions when the line retires, and perform the same duties, and have the same superintendence.

In taking up points, all mounted Officers place themselves perpendicular to alignments. They place their horses' heads *facing* a flank file, or where they judge that the flank file will stand on the completion of the formation — their horses' heads being one pace (or four if ordered) from the chest of such flank file.

In mass, the alignment being the line of pivots, their horses' heads will all but touch the outer shoulder of the pivot files as they march past. It is the heads of the horses that are to align (p. 84, No. 3), and their necks and forehands differ so much in length, that many an experienced Field Officer in prolonging a line leans over the neck of his horse in order to judge more accurately respecting the dressing*.

Brigade marching past.—1st, in line, Aide-de-Camp, Brig. Major, the last on the right. 2nd, the Maj.-Gen.

When a Division is drawn up in line of contiguous columns for the purpose of saluting a superior Officer, the Lieut.-Gen. is 60* paces in front of the centre of the troops, his two Aides-de-Camp behind him in line with the A. Q. M. Gen., who is on the left, and with the A. A. Gen., who is on the right. The D. A. Q. M. Gen. and the D. A. A. Gen. in line, the first immediately in rear of the A. Q. M. Gen., the other directly in rear of the A. A. Gen. When there are three Officers of the Q. M. Genl.'s department, the junior is in rear of the left hand A. D. C.

The Major-Generals commanding Brigades are "twenty paces in "front of the centre" of their respective Brigades. The A. D. C. and Brig.-Major, in line in rear, the latter on the right. All follow the before-named rule respecting horses in line, and horses in rear of one another being always a horse's length apart.

Saluting in contiguous columns, Brigadiers themselves often give the word.

* By the Horse's passaging readily to the right or left, distance can

* The minimum distance. It might be increased to 100 were the line of considerable extent.

In nine cases out of ten a Junior Major, supposing him not to belong to the directing Battalion, takes up his point six paces from the Adjutant of the next Battalion on his inner flank. His Adjutant takes deploying distance from him for the whole Battalion (in column sometimes for the whole distance minus the breadth of one company). In changes of contiguous columns the distance an Adjutant takes from his Major is the frontage of the leading company of his Battalion. They align with and place themselves in the same position as the Junior Major of the directing Battalion, who is the first battalion-point fixed in position by the Brigadier, or the Staff Officer acting under his directions. The other Junior Majors and Adjutants *successively* post themselves in a similar manner.

"In all changes of position in column (p. 197, No. 8), "Officers must, when necessary, shift their pivots to the "inner flank, or that which is nearest to the point of "formation, without any regard to which flank of the "column may be in front."

"On a march, when a ditch or any obstacle is to be "passed, the front of the column should rather be in-"creased than diminished, and (p. 207, No. 8 and 9) the "Majors will go to the head of their respective wings. "The Captains to the head of their respective companies."

The respective duties, and consequently posts of mounted Officers, have, in many instances, not been

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be corrected without any loss of dressing. A clever and zealous Officer writes: "Mounted Officers will find great convenience in halting "their horses one horse's length in front of a new alignment, and "thence gradually moving up to it; they will thus more speedily "take up the covering with the base points of the Battalion of forma-"tion, and not be obliged to rein back: if they move at once up "to an alignment, they are apt to get over it, and are obliged to dress "back, which is inconvenient."—*Explanations of Manœuvres by Lt.-Colonel the Hon. H. Percy.*

defined in the Field Exercise Book. Some Officers think that a division of the duties is made in the easiest manner, when the Senior Major attends, as far as is practicable, to the right wing, and to all points, &c., that require dressing from the right,—the Junior Major, in a similar manner, to all that pertains to the left, and to the left wing,—and the Adjutant to such Officers as may be his juniors, and to the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates: exercising a general superintendence over them, but never dressing any Pivots, &c.

On this principle, any distance column being in movement (the Commanding Officer "near the Pivot flank of his leading division"), the Senior Major is in rear of the pivot flank, attending to the correct covering of Officers. Were the Junior Major so employed, both Majors would be obliged to shift on the Junior giving a point, for in his absence the Senior Major would be required to superintend the covering of Officers.

The Junior Major (when not giving a point) is on the reverse flank, attending to the parallelism of the Companies, and steadiness of the men, &c.

The Adjutant (when not marking deploying distance) is in rear, or on the reverse flank, wherever his services are most required. On the column coming into line, as the Junior Major (when giving the inner point) is generally in front of the Officers on the pivot flank, it is he who then attends to their covering.

In Echellon direct, or oblique, mounted Officers are much in the same position as they are when the Battalion is in column.

Column being formed from line on any Company of the *right* wing, the Senior Major attends to the covering of the Serjeants, &c. The Junior Major follows the Com-

panies during their flank march, and superintends the movement.

Vice versâ, when column is formed on any Company of the *left* wing.

When an isolated close or quarter distance column *right* in front wheels, the Senior Major attends to the wheeling of the front Company, and on its halting, sees to the correct covering of the Pivot-Officers. The Junior Major on the reverse flank (when not marking a point) pays great attention, during the wheel, to the oblique covering of the leading files on the reverse flank.

All *vice versâ*, the column being *left* in front.

In deployments, and forming lines to a flank from double column of subdivision, &c., the distinctive duties of the two Majors are carried out in Battalion drill,—but they can only be partially followed in Brigade manœuvres, as the Junior Major is so often called upon to give a point.

Simplicity of Brigade Movements.

BRIGADE movements ought not to make men unsteady, being far less complicated than many Battalion movements. Indeed in Brigade Drill only the simplest of the Battalion movements are generally executed. There may be as much marching, but there must be less manœuvring. Much of the nervousness of Officers and unsteadiness of the men, arises from an idea that they may have to execute some novel movement—something they do not perfectly understand. This cannot happen if the Brigadier gives his orders correctly. If he gives his orders incorrectly, he is to be blamed, not the Commanding Officers of Regiments.

There is great uniformity throughout the whole Drill. What are changes of position on a central point but throwing forward one part of the moved body, and backward the other? A man facing to the right throws "forward the left" (shoulder), and "backward the right." A section of threes wheeling on its centre to the right throws "forward the left" (the left file), and "backward the right." A Company wheeling on its centre to the right, throws "forward the left" (subdivision), and "backward the right." A Battalion in line, changing on its centre to the right, throws "forward the left" (wing), and "backward the right." A Brigade in line, changing its direction to the right on a central Battalion, throws "forward the left" (the Battalions on its left), and "backward the right" (the Battalions on its right).

When the change is on the centre it is manifest that if one flank be thrown forward, the other flank must be thrown back; therefrom that a Commander may indifferently order one wing to be thrown forward or the other wing to be thrown backwards, for in either case the result will be the same.

"A Battalion" (p. 195) "may be considered to hold in "line the relative situation of a Company in a Battalion."

Thus, forming a mass of Battalion columns from a line of Battalion columns, on any named Battalion column, is in principle precisely similar to forming a column (a mass) of Companies from a line of Companies on any named Company.

Suppose that a Brigade (or Battalion) standing in line has to form mass (or column) right in front on any central Battalion (or Company), the Battalions (or Companies) standing on the right of the named Battalion (or Company) lead (disengage) to the front and then to the left. The Battalions (or Companies) standing on the left of the

named Battalion (or Company) lead (disengage) to the rear and then to the right.

Deploying a mass of Battalions on any named Battalion is the same as deploying a column (a mass) of Companies on any named Company. The Battalions which are to stand on the right of the line move to the right; those which are to stand on the left of the line move to the left; and further, supposing all right in front, it would be the troops (both in Brigade and Battalion drill) standing in front of the body "of formation," who would move to the right; those standing in its rear to the left. Moreover the central Company of a Battalion on its front being cleared comes up at the double to the front of the line, having previously (on the caution) given base points for the Battalion; so does the central Battalion of a Brigade move up to the line at the double on its front becoming clear, having previously (on the caution) given base points for the Brigade (*viz.*, the Junior Major and the Adjutant).

General Observations.

"THE Brigadier's orders should be circulated with the "utmost precision and rapidity." They should be given "in such terms as may not be mistaken by the soldiers "for a Battalion order."

"Where the wind, or noise of fire arms, may interrupt "the progress of an order from Battalion to Battalion, "the different Field Officers of Regiments who may be "placed at intermediate stations will assist in passing the "order from one Battalion Commander to another."

The "attention of each Battalion leader must be con-"stantly directed to the Commanding General, or, when "he cannot be heard, to the regulating Battalion."—"Commanders will conform as quickly as possible to the "movement which they see executed to their right or "left" (pp. 198 & 199, No. 3).

"All cautions (p. 197, No. 1) from a Commander "of a Brigade or Division are instantly to be repeated by "Battalion Commanders in an audible voice; and on the "caution, all interior movements of Battalions will be "made, so that the whole may be ready to step off at the "executive command, which each Battalion receives on "all occasions from its own leader." The only exception to all the interior arrangements being instantly made, is when a Battalion deployed in line retires; for we read (p. 74, No. 8), "The Battalion is not to *face* "*about* till every thing is prepared for its instant *march;* "therefore, it never unnecessarily stands faced to the "rear." Some good drills carry the principle so far, of not turning a back upon the enemy until the last moment, that they will not allow contiguous columns ordered to retire to face about until the signal or bugle (for effecting simultaneous movement) of the General commanding. But this seems opposed to the *Field Exercise Book*, which says (p. 228, No. 2), speaking of Battalions changing their front, "and the Battalions which are to be thrown "back face to the right about. On the word, '*Quick* "'*March*,' the whole step off."

When a Battalion marches at ease the pivot men must carefully preserve distance. They should be frequently relieved (p. 98, No. 23).

Battalions are six paces apart in line,—in line of contiguous columns,—and when in mass in close column. When in mass in quarter distance column, they are

twelve paces apart,—in open column a distance "equal to the front of the column and six paces" (p. 196, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6). When marching past a reviewing General in quarter distance, Battalions are twenty-five paces apart (p. 249, No. 7). Should they receive him in contiguous columns, they will be drawn up with such an interval between them "as may be necessary to admit of their wheeling into mass" (p. 248, No. 1).

Before a Battalion recently embodied is brought into Brigade, it would be well to practise it frequently in advancing and retiring in line, and in gaining ground temporarily to a flank by the word, "*Sections Right,*" (and "*Left*");—in "dressing to a flank" (p. 200, end of 5) "after halting" with "*Points to the Front*" (p. 88, No. 4)—in forming Battalion squares rapidly—and in deploying on the rear Company.

An excellent drill has established this clear signal, that on his raising his cocked hat troops halted are to advance; troops on the march are to halt. Some Brigadiers direct Commanding Officers of Battalions to give the word "Quick March," the instant one G is sounded—other Brigadiers on their word "Move."

Moving in "fours" has been more practised on service, and been found more convenient than appears to have been contemplated when No. 17, page 95, was written. The direction of a column when marching to a flank in fours, is readily changed by the Commander gradually altering the dressing of the leading sections.

But when a Regiment is obliged to manœuvre with raw recruits in its ranks, the march in threes has one great advantage,—the rear rank man is never separated from his front rank man. The youngest soldier can hardly go wrong if placed behind a centre man of threes.

The mutual instruction of recruits, as enjoined by that

excellent, zealous officer, the late Lieut.-General Lord Frederick FitzClarence, has proved so serviceable in making Non-commissioned Officers, that it cannot be wrong to mention, though it may appear out of place, that in his little work on Brigade and Light Infantry Drill there is a paper respecting the mutual instruction of recruits which is well worth the attention of Commanding Officers. The paper is copied in the Appendix.

"The chief part of the general principles" (p. 195) "for the movements of the Battalion has necessarily em- "braced a more extended application to the movements "of a Brigade," "therefore" in the "following sections" "such general principles only will be treated on as may "not have been provided for in the Battalion principles." This shows that those sections should not be studied alone, but be considered in connection with the various movements which can be executed in a similar manner. The principal changes therefore, that might be so effected, are concisely named in a few lines annexed to each tabular sheet.

As in making these changes it may often be necessary to invert the order of Battalions, it should be constantly borne in mind that such "inversion can never be attended "with any embarrassment or confusion" (p. 216, No. 3). Frequently the inversion could not be avoided unless the troops were marched over much ground.

In all changes Officers commanding Battalions will have to pay attention that their points move out in sufficient time. Some Commanders make a practice of giving the word "*Base Points*" or "*Out Base*," for the covering Serjeants, when their Battalions get within 20 paces of a new alignment.

Sec. 8, p. 224.

When a Line formed of several Battalions is required to move to attack, or to pass a Bridge or Defilé.

Similar to Sec. 18,

Part III., p. 136.

24 In Brigade Movements, the Grenadier Company (or No. 1) is often called the r
way the Light Company (or No. 10) is often called the left Company.

The orders of the General commanding are usually communicated verbally by Staff Offi

Suppose a Brigade of four Battalions, and, for the sake of clearness, call the Battali
No. 1 on the right.

On the Brigadier's "caution, all interior movements of Battalions will be made, so t
all occasions, from its own Leader." (p. 198, No. 1.)

Sec. 8, p. 224. When a Line formed of several Battalions is required to m

Brigadier*.	Officers commanding Battalions.	Base Points.
The Brigade will advance in double column of (say) Companies from the centre†. No. — Brigade will regulate (14).	All repeat, "*The Brigade will advance in Double Column of Companies from the Centre.*" "*No. — Brigade will regulate.*" Commander of No. 3 (the Regulating Battalion of the Brigade*(7)); "*No. 3, Right Division to the Front. Remainder, Left Shoulders forward.*" Commander of No. 2; "*No. 2, Left Division to the front: Remainder, Right Shoulders forward.*" Commander of No. 1; "*No. 1, Open Column to the left;—Companies* (or *Divisions*) *Right Shoulders forward.*" Commander of No. 4; "*No. 4, Open Column to the Right; Companies* (or *Divisions*), *Left Shoulders forward.*"	
Signal or Bugle.	All, "*Quick March,*" as simultaneously as possible (8). The leading division of 3 and of 2 move on at the step-short pace (15).	
Halt, "by signal, or otherwise."	Each Commander, "*Forward,*" on the Companies of his Battalion completing their wheel into column. All, "*By the Left*" (12). All, "*Halt,*" simultaneously (8).	On Halt sounding, out instantly (supposing this the regulating Brigade), if line is to be dressed or deployed, the Junior Major, Adjutant, and two Serjeants from leading Company of No. 3 Battalion. No. 2 the same, dressing from left. The Junior Majors place themselves (as already described, p. 14,) opposite the left file of the leading Companies; the Adjutants opposite the right file, if the line of columns is ordered to dress; but they gallop off to take deploying distance, if the columns are ordered to deploy (13).

"The whole will either close to the front of columns and deploy into line, or will form line by the echellon march (Sec. 18, No. 2, Part III), on the respective heads of columns" (p. 225).

* "Each Commander of a Brigade will give the annexed caution" after "the orders for the advance are circulated" (p. 224).

† From the Centre of the Brigade, the Brigade being alone referred to.

* When this Brigade, or any Brigade on its left, is the "regulating column." When a Brigade on the right is named, as the "regulating column," No. 2 will become the regulating Battalion of the Brigade.

"All such advances will be supported by artillery and light troops." The advance can b
from centre of *Battalions* in double column of Subdivisions; or, from either flank of th
Manœuvre above described—(or, in narrow defilés, in double column of Subdivisions).

"The double columns formed from a considerable line are susceptible of all the change
lative place in double columns of Brigade that subdivisions do in Battalion," p. 225, No. 5.

mpany, from its standing (unless inverted) on the right of the Battalion. In the same 25

he Major-Generals commanding Brigades. In critical movements in writing (p. 199, end of 3). 2, 3, and 4; and imagine that they stand in this order (when not inverted) on parade.

whole may be able to step off at the executive command which each Battalion receives, on

attack, or to pass a Bridge or Defilé (similar to Sec. 18, Part III., p. 136).

Staff.	Remarks.	Part of Drill Book referred to as authority.
Post inner point on left flank of right Company of No. 3 Battalion (3); and if this is the "regulating column," take up (or point out) "successive points" (5) from that flank, it being "the proper pivot flank" (6).	It is reasonable to suppose, that during an advance in line of several Brigades across an extensive plain in double column of Companies from the centre of Brigades, the distances between Brigades would be preserved by Brigade Majors and Staff Officers, much in the manner that Adjutants and Field Officers preserve distances between Battalions advancing in line in double column of Subdivisions. A Field Officer will place himself in the interval between the columns forming the double column (1). This officer, who is generally the Junior Major (2) of the directing Battalion, will be a little in rear of the leading Company, so as, while assisting "in regulating the correct advance of the column" (4), not to interpose himself between the leading Company and the one aligning with it (*viz.*, the leading Company of No. 2). The Majors of all the Battalions are on the right flank as the dressing is "by the left" (2). Were the Brigade composed of three Battalions, 1, 2, and 3, it is presumed that the left wing of No. 2 would be made to act the part detailed for No. 3, and the right wing the part detailed for No. 2. Were the Brigade to advance in double column of Subdivisions from the centre of Battalions, each Adjutant would "mark the deploying distance of the outward wing," and "accompany the movement" (9); the Junior Major would be responsible for the distance of the inner wing (10); and would remain close to the inner flank of the column, and preserve distance from the Senior Major; who, accompanying the movement, would mark (six paces from the Adjutant of the Battalion next on the inner flank), where the inner flank of his Battalion ought to rest were it suddenly deployed (11). If the Junior Major took up those six paces, and the Senior Major remained on the flank of the column, the Senior Major instead of the Junior would become responsible for the deploying distance of the inner wing, which is opposed to usage (10). But, and for that very reason, the Senior Major of the *directing* Battalion remains on the flank of the column, while the Junior Major marks the deploying distance of the inner wing, and (*Continued on page* 26.)	(1) p. 226, No. 6. (2) His place in column being on "reverse flank," p. 93, No. 10, Near centre.* (3) Plate III, p. 138. (4) p. 226, No. 6. (5) p. 84, end of 3. (6) p. 216, No. 4. (7) p. 139, No. 3. (8) p. 198, Nos. 2 and 4. (9) p. 226, No. 7. (10) p. 197, No. 7. (11) p. 238, No. 2, and Plate XXIV. p. 227, fig. 2, and Plate XXV., p. 228. (12) p. 197, No. 8. (13) pp. 86, No. 7, and 216, No. 4. (14) p. 224, "a regulating column will be named." (15) p. 137, No. 1.
From head of "regulating column" dress points of other columns. See first observation in column for remarks.		

* For the post of senior Major is near the rear, on the principle, that the post of the senior Subaltern (the one of most responsibility) is farthest from the Captain (p. 38) (p. 94, No. 11).
Further, by the Junior Major being nearer the front he can readily move out to take up a point.

ade by *Battalions* in Companies (or in narrow defilés by Subdivisions) from either flank; or, *Brigades* in Companies; or, from centre of Brigades, in double column of Companies—the

f formation laid down in Sec. 18, Part III.; it being recollected, that companies hold the

accompanies the movement. Of the *directing* double column (of Subdivisions) the Senior Major "marks the point of entry" in a new alignment—of all other Battalions, the Junior Major.

A line of single columns advancing by "continued marches over an intersected country, where one column is liable to be hid from another," the Adjutants may "mark the deploying distance of a wing of their battalions, and in that situation accompany the movement." They "will be found most useful guides to the general alignment, and to enable columns to renew dressing and distances after such temporary concealment." (p. 226, No. 7.)

It is a rule, that every Regiment is answerable for its own deploying distance, and it is ordered that Adjutants mark that distance (pp. 197, No. 7, and 226, No. 7, and 230, &c.) When a line of columns (all right in front) advances at deploying distance, the *right* Battalion directing, the observance of the order is easy; but it is not quite certain how it should be carried out (by the Battalions on the right) when the *left* (or a central) Battalion directs. Some Officers say, "it is so important that the difficult task of preserving correct deploying distance should not be assigned to an Officer unaccustomed to the duty, that nothing ought to remove the Adjutant from such a charge; and, therefore, when a Battalion-column on the *left* directs, that he (the Adjutant) ought to remain close to the inner flank of his own column, and preserve the deploying distance of his Battalion from the left."

Others, on the contrary, urge that if the usual disposition had been made for an advance, the *right* Battalion directing, and that circumstances had led to orders being unexpectedly given for the *left* Battalion to direct, in such case no change of Mounted Officers would be made — the Adjutant would preserve six paces from the Battalion on his left; the Field Officer, placed on the inner flank of his column, would preserve deploying distance from the Adjutant—and that the same arrangement ought to hold if the order had been issued at first for the left Battalion to direct during the advance.

The majority will, it is believed, be of opinion that the former party have the best of the argument, and reason most according to the spirit of the book, for in no part of it will there be found any violation of the rule, that Adjutants are responsible for the deploying distances of their respective Battalions. Were the Adjutant, when the directing Battalion is on the left, to place himself six paces from that Battalion, it would not be in obedience to the order (p. 197, second line,) "to mark the outer flank"—he would mark where the *inner* flank of his Battalion ought to rest when deployed. It is true that he takes up a point, which is the *outward* point, as regards the interior movements *of his Battalion* — but it is the *inner* point of his Battalion, as regards its position in Brigade. The words "outer flank" and "inner flank," when his Battalion is part of a large force, obviously designate the flank furthest from, or nearest to, the directing Battalion, (or "point d'appui").

Sec. 9, p. 226.

When a Line formed of several Battalions may have to retire from a Flank, or from both Flanks, in rear of Centre, or over a Bridge or Defilé.

Similar to Sec. 19,

Part III., p. 140.

Brigadier.	Officers commanding Battalions.	Base Points.
The Brigade will retire, (say) by Companies, from both flanks in rear of the centre*.	All repeat, "*The Brigade will retire by Companies from both Flanks in rear of the Centre.*" Commander of No. 1: "*No. 1, retire by Companies from the Right, in rear of the Left of No. 2 Battalion.*" The Captain of right Company of No. 1 instantly faces the Company about. Commander of No. 4: "*No. 4, retire by Companies from the Left, in rear of the Right of No. 3 Battalion.*" The Captain of left Company of No. 4 instantly faces the Company about. Commander of No. 2: "*No. 2, retire by Companies from the Right in rear of the Left.*" Commander of No. 3 (the Regulating Battalion of the Brigade* (7): "*No. 3, retire by Companies from the Left in rear of the Right* (15)."	
Signal or Bugle.	Commanders of 1 and 4: "*Quick March*" (which applies only to the flanking Companies of the Brigade). All successively, when their Battalions are in column, "*By the present Right*" (13). The required correction of loss of distance that takes place in this movement must not be forgotten.	
Halt, "by signal, or otherwise."	All, "*Halt,*" "*Front*" (8), simultaneously (9).	Out instantly, if line is to be dressed or deployed, the Junior Major, Adjutant, and two Serjeants of right division of No. 3. No. 2 the same, dressing from proper left. The Junior Majors place themselves (as already described, p. 14) opposite the (proper) left file of the proper front Companies; Adjutants opposite the right file when the line of columns is ordered to dress—but they gallop off to take deploying distance if the line is ordered to deploy (14).

"The whole will either close to the front of columns and deploy into line, or will form line by the echellon march (Sec. 18, No. 2, Part III), on the respective heads of columns" (p. 225).

* When this Brigade, or any Brigade on its proper left, is the "regulating column." When a Brigade on the proper right is named as the "regulating column," No. 2 will become the regulating Battalion of the Brigade.

* "Centre" of the Brigade, the Brigade being alone referred to.

"All such" Retirements "will be" covered "by artillery and light troops." The in rear of either flank; or, in rear of centre of *Battalions* in double column of Subdivisions; in double column of Companies—the Manœuvre above described—(or, in narrow defilés, in

Staff.	Remarks.	Part of Field Exercise Book referred to as authority.
	What applies to a line of columns advancing must apply to a line of columns retiring, for the retiring line is but the advancing line faced about. For a line retiring "the same arrangements are made as are directed for the advance" (1).	(1) p. 131, end of 2.
Post inner point (the depth of the strongest Company of the Brigade and 3 paces) in rear of the left flank of the right Company (4) of No. 3 Battalion, and if this is the "regulating column," take up (or point out) "successive points" from that flank, it being the "proper pivot flank" (6).	A Field Officer will place himself in the interval between the columns forming the double column (2).	(2) p. 226, No. 6.
	This Officer, who is generally the Senior Major (3) of the directing Battalion, will be a little in rear of the leading Company, so as, while assisting in regulating the correct retirement of the column (5), not to interpose himself between the leading Company and the one aligning with it (*viz.*, the leading Company of No. 2).	(3) His place in column being on "reverse flank," near the proper rear*. P. 93, No. 10.
		(4) Plate V., p. 141.
		(5) p. 226, No. 6.
	The Majors of all the Battalions are on the proper right flank, as the dressing is by the proper left (3).	(6) p. 216, No. 4.
		(7) p. 139, No. 3.
It is reasonable to suppose that during a Retirement in line of several Brigades across an extensive plain, in double column of Companies, the distances between Brigades would be preserved by Brigade Majors and Staff Officers, much in the manner that Adjutants and Field Officers preserve distances between Battalions retiring in line in double column of Subdivisions.	Were a Brigade, composed of three Battalions, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, to retire in double column in rear of the centre, it is presumed that the left wing of No. 2 would be made to act the part detailed for No. 3, and the right wing the part detailed for No. 2.	(8) p. 74. "The Battalion never stands unnecessarily faced to the rear."
	Were the Brigade to retire in double column of Subdivisions from both flanks of each Battalion in rear of the centre of Battalions, the Adjutants would mark the deploying distance of their outward wings, and accompany the movement (10). They would align with the leading retiring Companies, and on halting and fronting, shift to the front. The Junior Majors would be responsible for the distance of their inner wings (11). In taking up a new alignment the Senior Major of the *directing* Battalion would mark the point of entry for the pivot flank of his double column (12). The Senior Majors of all the other Battalions would mark, not the point of entry for the pivot flank of their respective double columns, but where (six paces from the Adjutant of the next Battalion) the inner	(9) p. 198, Nos. 2 and 4.
		(10) p. 226, No. 7.
		(11) p. 197, No. 7.
		(12) p. 238, No. 2, and plate XXIV., fig. 2, p. 227.
From proper head of "regulating column" dress points of other columns.		(13) p. 197, No. 8.
		(14) pp. 86, No. 7, and 225, No. 3.
		(15) p. 140, No. 1.

(Continued on page 30.)

* For the post of senior Major is near the rear, on the principle that the post of the senior Subaltern—(the one of most responsibility) (p. 38)—is farthest from the Captain (p. 94, No. 11).

Retirement can be made by *Battalions* in Companies (or, in narrow defilés, by Subdivisions,) or, in rear of either flank of the *Brigade* in Companies; or, in rear of the centre of *Brigade* double column of Subdivisions).

flank of their several Battalions is to rest (12). If the Junior Majors took up those six paces, the Senior Majors would become responsible for the deploying distance of their several inner wings, which is opposed to usage (11).

It is obvious that the Junior Major of the directing double column of subdivisions would be required to mark the deploying distance of its inner wing, and accompany the movement, otherwise the Battalion which is next to the directing flank of the directing Battalion would have no point from whence to preserve distance for its inner wing. The Junior Majors of the other double columns are close to the pivot flank of their respective double columns, preserving wing distance from their respective Senior Majors.

A line of single columns retiring "in continued marches over an intersected country, where one column is liable to be hid from another," the Adjutants may mark the deploying distance of a wing "of their Battalions, and in that situation accompany the movement." They "will be found most useful guides to the general alignment, and to enable columns to renew dressing and distances after such temporary concealment" (p. 226. No. 7).

For observations on taking up mounted points when the directing Battalion is on the proper left, see p. 26 (this book).

Sec. 10, p. 227, No. 1.

When a Line of several Battalions changes its Front upon a fixed Company of any named Battalion.

Similar to Secs. 40, 41, 42, & 43,

Part III., pp. 182 to 188.

Brigadier.	Officers commanding Battalions.	Base Points.
Change front, by echellon, upon (say) left centre Company of No. 2 Battalion, left thrown forward.	All repeat, "*Change Front, by Echellon, upon Left Centre Company of No. 2 Battalion, Left thrown forward.*"	
Sees that Company wheeled (say four paces) into the line he intends to form*.	Commander of No. 2: "*Right Wing, Right about face.*"	Out (1) two serjeants from left centre Company of No. 2. Also, its Junior Major to mark flank of right wing; its Adjutant to mark flank of left wing (2) as described in p. 14.
	Commander of No. 1: "*No. 1, Right about face.*"	
Companies will wheel two paces on right.	All repeat, "*Companies will wheel two paces on right.*"	
	All, "*No. —*" "*Companies, two paces to the right wheel.*" And when Covering Serjeants are ready (4), "*Quick March.*"	
	(This places all the Companies in oblique echellon.)	Junior Major of No. 1 marks where proper left flank (the inner flank) will rest; the Adjutant the outer flank.
Signal or Bugle.	All, "*Quick March,*" as simultaneously as possible (5).	Junior Majors of Nos. 3 and 4 successively mark where their right flanks (the inner flanks) will rest; the Adjutants where the left (the outer flanks) (6).
		Two Serjeants from the inner Company of 1, of 3, and of 4, run out as their Battalions get within 20 paces of the new alignment (7). They face inwards towards Battalion of Formation.

* Obviously there is some clerical error in No. 1, Sec. 10, p. 227. The Company is not wheeled "perpendicular" to, but into the new alignment.

This change might be made to the right or to the left, on any part of

Staff.	Remarks.	Part of Field Exercise Book referred to as authority.
Give inner point on right flank of left centre Company of No. 2. Determine the distant "points of correction on both flanks" (3) from "the centre, which is the point of *appui*" (9).	The Battalion of formation always changes position by echellon; the other Battalions by echellon, or in quarter distance column. "But under peculiar circumstances, where it may be found impracticable for portions of the line to get into the new alignment in echellon or in column for deployment, the application of the flank march of companies, as instructed in the Battalion Movements" (Secs. 24 & 25, Part III), "may always be resorted to. Points in the new line must invariably be ascertained and fixed in due time, upon which the leading Company of each Battalion is to enter (8). It should be borne in mind that in this movement the Brigadier only gives one signal. Upon that signal all Battalions start simultaneously to get upon the new alignment.	(1) p. 86, No. 7. (2) When the change is made on the centre of a Battalion, its Field Officer, as a common rule, takes distance for right wing; Adjutant for left wing. Plate XXIV., p. 227. (3) p. 85, end of 4. (4) p. 178, No. 1. (5) p. 198, Nos. 2 and 4. (6) p. 227, No. 1. (7) p. 85, Nos. 5 and 7. (8) p. 215, No. 1. (9) p. 88, No. 3.

Company, whether that Company is a Central or a Flank Company.

Sec. 10, p. 227, No. 2.

When a Line of several Battalions changes its Front upon a fixed Flank Company of any named Battalion.

Brigadier.	Officers commanding Battalions.	Base Points.
Change front upon (say) left centre Company of No. 2 Battalion, in quarter distance columns, left forward.	All repeat, "*Change Front upon Left Centre Company of No. 2 Battalion, in Quarter Distance Columns, Left forward.*"	
Sees that Company wheeled (say six paces) into the new alignment.	Commander of No. 2: "*No. 2, Right Wing, Right about face.*" Commander of No. 1: "*No. 1, Form Quarter Distance Column in rear of Left Company;*" "*Threes, Right Shoulders forward*" (*or in Fours*); "*Quick March.*" Afterwards, when the column is formed, "*Right about face.*" Commanders of Nos. 3 and 4: "*Form Quarter Distance Column in rear of Right Company;*" "*Threes, Left Shoulders forward*" (*or in Fours*); "*Quick March.*"	Out two Serjeants from the named left centre Company after it is wheeled—one serjeant for each flank (7); also, Junior Major of No. 2 to mark where flank of right wing will rest; Adjutant to mark where flank of left wing (2) as described in p. 14.
Orders Commander of No. 2 Battalion to wheel his remaining Companies three paces on their right.	(This will place the three Battalions in quarter distance columns.) Commander of No. 2: "*No. 2, Remaining Companies three paces to the right wheel.*" And, when Covering Serjeants are ready (5), "*Quick March.*" (This places all the Companies of that Battalion in echellon.) He then gives the caution, "*No. 2, Form Line on Left Centre Company.*"	Junior Majors of No. 1 and No. 3, to mark where their inner flanks will rest, the Adjutants where the outer flanks (4).
Signal, by Bugle (or otherwise).	All, "*Quick March,*" as simultaneously as possible (10). Commander of No. 1: "*No. 1, Left Shoulders forward;*" "*Forward.*" When through alignment, "*Left Shoulders forward;*" "*Halt Front;*" and "*Dress,*" if necessary (11). Commanders of Nos. 3 and 4: "*Column, Left Shoulders forward;*" "*Forward.*" In succession when close to alignment, "*Left Shoulders forward;*" "*Halt;*" and "*Dress,*" if necessary (11). Commander of No. 1: "*No. 1, Deploy on Left Company.*" Commanders of Nos. 3 and 4 in succession, "*Deploy on Right Company.*"	Serjeants from the proper front Companies, when 20 paces from new alignment (7).

On this principle, a line changes front to the right in three ways. On the right flank, by the right; on any intermediate Company (or on any file of the Company), by throwing left in three ways. If judged necessary similar changes of front might be made facing the sion unless much ground was marched over. It might be possible that impediments of ground, change front by the companies successively passing each other and wheeling up into the

Staff.	Remarks.	Part of Field Exercise Book referred to as authority.
Give inner point on right flank of left centre Company of No. 2 (1). Determine the distant "points of correction on both flanks" (3) from "the centre, which is the point of *appui*" (12).	The Battalion of formation always changes position by echellon; the other Battalions by echellon, or in quarter distance column. "But under peculiar circumstances, where it may be found impracticable for portions of the line to get into the new alignment in echellon or in column for deployment, the application of the flank march of companies, as instructed in the Battalion Movements" (Secs. 24 & 25, Part III), "may always be resorted to. Points in the new line must invariably be ascertained and fixed in due time, upon which the leading Company of each Battalion is to enter" (8). Except when the quarter distance columns are formed on the two centre Subdivisions of Battalions, it is a rule (unless the Brigadier gives contrary orders) that each column be formed in rear of the "inward flank Company (or that which is nearest to the Battalion of formation)" (6). Instead of directing that each column be formed in rear of the inward flank Company, possibly (to save time) the Battalions which must advance would have been ordered to form quarter distance column in *front* of the Company, were it not that in slight changes of position the Battalion standing next to the Battalion of formation would overshoot the new alignment when changing to quarter distance column. The quickest, but not the easiest, way of changing front is to form column on the two centre subdivisions. The column moving to the rear must retire its full depth in rear of the new alignment before it is halted and fronted. It must be carried well through the alignment, to avoid the possibility of its clouding the base points (*viz.*, the Serjeants from the "proper front Company") (9). It should be borne in mind that in this movement the Brigadier only gives one signal. Upon that signal all Battalions start simultaneously to get on the new alignment.	(1) Plate XXIV., fig. 1, p. 227. (2) When the change is made on the centre of a Battalion its Field Officer, as a common rule, takes distance for right wing; Adjutant for left wing. Plate XXIV., p. 227. (3) p. 85, end of No. 4. (4) p. 228, No. 2. (5) p. 178, No. 1. (6) p. 227, No. 2. (7) p. 86, No. 7. (8) p. 215, No. 1. (9) pp. 228, No. 2, and 86, No. 6. (10) p. 198, Nos. 2 and 4. (11) "Dress," if really necessary — but, were a column to be brought up square, parallel to the new line, and the covering of Officers on the march perfectly correct, no dressing would be required. P. 167, sec. 31, speaks of a column (marching to a flank) receiving the word, "*Halt Front*," without any word to dress. The same in p. 230, Nos. 1 & 2*. (12) p. 88, No. 3.

* Some Commanders of Regiments when they perceive that the column is not coming up square, with the pivots covering correctly, give the order just before entering the alignment, "*Step Short*," until all is properly adjusted.

throwing forward the whole of the left; on the left flank, by throwing backward the whole of forward the left, and backward the right. In a similar manner a line changes front to the rear (each Battalion previously countermarching); but there would unavoidably be an inver- or the necessity for commencing an immediate fire from a flank, would make it advisable to alignment, agreeably to Sec. 26, Part III.

Sec. 11, p. 228.

When a Line of several Battalions is to change its Position to any distant Point, either oblique or at right angles to the Old Line.

Brigadier.	Officers commanding Battalions.	Base Points.
Change position in Battalion columns (say) to the right flank.	All repeat, "*Change position in Battalion Columns to the Right Flank.*"	
Quarter distance columns in rear of right Companies (or as may be ordered*) (1).	All repeat, "*Quarter Distance Columns in rear of Right Companies.*"	
	All, "*No.* —, *Form Quarter Distance Columns in rear of Grenadiers (or right division).*" "*Remaining Companies, Threes, Left Shoulders Forward*" *or in Fours.*	
Signal or Bugle.	All, "*Quick March.*"	
	(This places all the Battalions in quarter distance column.)	
The right column will regulate.	All repeat, "*The Right Column will regulate.*"	
	Commander of No. 1 (the regulating column): "*No. 1, by the Left*" (being right in front).	
	The other Commanders, "*By the Right*"* (2).	
Signal or Bugle.	All, "*Quick March,*" "*Left Shoulders forward.*" When wheeled perpendicular to the line of march, "*Forward.*"	Out mounted of No. 1 150 yards before arriving at new alignment (4), Serjeants of Grenadiers of No. 1 twenty paces before (5). Points of other Battalions in a similar manner in succession. All Officers posting themselves as before described (p. 14).
	All in succession, when close to alignment, "*Left Shoulders forward.*"	
	All in succession, "*Halt,*" when on new alignment; and "*Dress,*" if necessary (7).	
	All in succession, "*Deploy on Front Company,*" "*Threes, Right Shoulders forward,*" "*Quick March*" *or in Fours.*	
	Sometimes, in well-drilled Regiments, only the leading Company is halted (by word of Commander of Battalion)—the remainder receiving his word, "*Threes, Right Shoulders forward,*" "*Forward,*" deploy (without halting) on the leading Company (or they are moved in Fours.	

* Frequently in rear of the centre Subdivisions of Battalions.

* In every advance of a line of Battalion columns Officers commanding Companies must be on the flank nearest to the directing Battalion.

In a similar manner a line might change position to the left flank; also to a distant point in rear, after forming quarter distance columns, the columns would face about.

Staff.	Remarks.	Part of Field Exercise Book referred to as authority.
Conduct march of regulating column "upon successive points taken up from the proper pivot flank" (3). The General Commanding having given the general direction of the new position, the Staff Officers prepare the "points of entry and of distance" (6).	The General commanding might have thought it expedient to order the Battalions to "move off at once in open column from the flanks or centre (*vide* Sec. 18, No. 1 and 3, Part III,) and close to quarter distance on the march" (1). The position in Plate XXV, p. 228, of the 3rd Battalion from the "regulating one," shows how greatly a Battalion gains time by forming quarter distance column on its centre, instead of on a flank. In this instance the Senior Major marks, not the point of entry of the double column, but where the right flank of his Battalion, when deployed, will rest in the new position (4). In an advance (if a considerable one) to a new line, oblique to the old line, the Adjutant of each Battalion aligning himself with his front Company, marks the outer flank of his Battalion (9). Some judgment is required in conducting the *inner flanks* of all the Battalions excepting the right one—the directing Battalion (see Plate XXV). The more the new position lies on the flank of the old position, the more will the several inner flanks of Battalions be each overlapped by the Adjutant of the Battalion immediately preceding it. What is required is, so to lead the inner flank that on its reaching the new line it shall be six paces from the outer flank of the preceding Battalion when deployed. In the Plate XXV. the right flank gives the appui; we may suppose it the flank nearest the enemy (8).	(1) p. 229, end of 1. (2) pp. 197, No. 8, and 216, No. 4. (3) pp. 216, No. 4, and 84, end of 3. (4) pp. 197, No. 7, and 238, No. 2. (5) p. 86, No. 7. (6) p. 229, No. 1, plate XXV, p. 228. (7) "*Dress*," if necessary. Were a column to be brought up square, parallel to the new line, with the covering of Officers on the march perfectly correct, no dressing would be required. A column is spoken of in p. 167, sec. 31, marching to a flank, and receiving the word, "*Halt, Front*," without any word to dress. So also in p. 230*. (8) p. 217, end of No. 4. (9) p. 197, No. 7. * Some Commanders of Regiments when they perceive that the column is not coming up square, with the pivots covering correctly, give the order just before entering into the new alignment, "*Step Short*," until all is properly adjusted.

ear (to the right or left flank) either oblique or at right angles to the old line. If to a point in

Sec. 12, p. 229.

When a Line of contiguous Battalion Columns, at Quarter or Close Distance, is required to Form a Mass of Columns upon any one Battalion.

Similar in principle to Sec. 30,

Part III, p. 163.

Brigadier.	Officers commanding Battalions.	Base Points.
Form mass on (say) No. 3 Battalion. Battalions on right will advance; Battalion on left retire*.	All repeat, "*Form Mass on No. 3 Battalion. Battalions on Right will advance. Battalion on Left will retire.*"	Mounted of No. 3 give points on pivot flank as soon as flank is clear (1). Junior Major on flank of front Company, Adjutant on flank of rear Company (2). Whether unmounted points (viz., the covering Serjeant of the front Company and one from the rear) should run out, seems not to be clearly defined. Out, mounted base points of Nos. 2 and 4. Junior Majors, marking the inner points, 12 or 6 paces from No. 3, according as the column is quarter distance or close (4). The Adjutants the depth of their respective Battalions, taking distance from their Junior Majors.
	Commander of No. 3 instantly looks to covering of Officers commanding Companies, as the alignment of the mass is taken on them.	
	Commander of No. 2: "*No. 2 will advance.*"	
	Commander of No. 1: "*No. 1 will advance.*"	
	Commander of No. 4: "*No. 4 will retire,*" "*Right about face.*"	
Signal or Bugle.	All, Commander of No. 3 excepted: "*Quick March.*"	
	Commander of No. 2: "*Left turn,*" when rear of his Battalion gets in line with his Major. "*Halt, Front,*" when on the alignment. There is no word, "*Dress,*" or "*Dress up*" (5).	
	Commander of No. 1: The same.	
	Commander of No. 4: "*Left turn,*" when "the proper front" of the Battalion "shall reach the exact line of the" Major, and "*Halt, Front,*" "when the pivot flank shall reach the alignment" (5). There is no word, "*Dress,*" or "*Dress up.*"	

* Were the Battalions standing left in front, the Brigadier, to prevent inversion, would probably form the mass left in front—viz., place those Battalions in front of the mass which usually stand on the left in line.

Should peculiar circumstances induce the Brigadier to give more than the general caution, he will signify that Battalions are to take the word of command direct from himself.

There are but three ways in which the mass can be formed right in front, viz., in rear of the way there are three modes by which the mass can be formed left in front.

Without any inversion the mass might be formed facing the rear by the Battalions

ciple to Sec. 30, Part III, p. 163.)

Staff.	Remarks.	Part of Field Exercise Book referred to as authority.
Staff Officer from flank and centre of No. 3 corrects dressing of points on distant points to front and rear (3).	With reference to the Battalions coming into mass by the flank movement, there seem to be no positively defined instructions regarding their unmounted points. Some Officers argue that as the mounted points are thrown out, so should the unmounted be, (a covering Serjeant from the front, and one from the rear Company), and urge, that as "a Battalion may be considered to hold in line the relative situation of a Company in a Battalion" (p. 195), so the whole Battalion column should march upon an unmounted point into mass, in the same way that a Company coming into column marches upon its covering Serjeant. Others, on the contrary, are of opinion, that as the Companies do not come into mass successively, but in one Battalion column, coverers are not required to give base points. They urge, moreover, that the instruction to each Battalion is simply "*The whole will cover upon the formed Battalion*," (p. 230) making no mention of unmounted points. The angle after the advance or retirement can be cut off, by the echellon of sections, or diagonal march, "more particularly when the mass is to be formed from columns in line with deploying distances" (6). Pivot Officers of the Battalions in front of the "Battalion of formation" may, if it be judged necessary, be faced about, in order to correct dressing. "In Brigade, Officers, in taking up a line of dressing, face towards the Battalion of formation" (7).	(1) Judging by Plate XXVI, p. 231, No. 3 would not give these base points in *contiguous* column, probably for want of space—for that Battalion not giving points, is opposed to the "general principle, that whenever any body is named as an appui of a formation, it will throw out base points without waiting for specific instructions to that effect" (p. 205, No. 6), and in the present instance they seem to be necessary, for the mounted points of the other Battalions would otherwise have no points on which to form. (2) Custom. The Field Officer at the head of the column, when there is no reason why he should take the rear. (3) p. 85, end No. 4. (4) p. 196, No. 5, and Plate XXVI, p. 231. The remark, (p. 230, No. 2,) "when the rear of each Battalion shall get on a line with the Field Officer, &c.," shows that it is he who marks where the rear of his Battalion will rest. (5) p. 230, and p. 167, sec. 31. (6) p. 231, No. 4. (7) p. 89, two last lines of No. 4.

right Battalion—in front of the left Battalion—or on an intermediate Battalion. In the same being previously countermarched.

Sec. 13, p. 232.

When a Mass of Battalion Columns, at Quarter or Close Distance, Wheels by Battalions into a Line of Contiguous Columns.

Brigadier*.	Officers commanding Battalions.	Base Points.
The column will wheel by Battalions into line of contiguous columns (say) at the double.	All repeat, "*The Column will wheel by Battalions into Line of Contiguous Columns at the double.*"	Mounted Officers do not take up Base Points (1). The inner point is the flank file, (officer or man) who instantly faces if in close column: but advances with his Company six paces before facing if in quarter distance column. The covering Serjeant of the front Company of each Battalion, on the flank file facing, moves out to mark where the outward flank of his Battalion column will rest (4).
	All, "*No. —, right (or left) wheel.*"	
Signal or Bugle.	All, "*Double March;*" "*Halt.*" "After which no man is to move until companies are ordered to be dressed" (2). "The dressing is to the flank to which wheel is made" (3).	

* Should peculiar circumstances induce the Brigadier to give more than the general caution, he will signify that Battalions are to take the word of command direct from himself.

Staff.	Remarks.	Part of Field Exercise Book referred to as authority.
	The wheel is to the pivot flank unless orders are given for an inversion.	
As there is no change in the alignment Staff Officers have no points to give.	The preservation of the one alignment in this change gives a reason why the leading Company of the quarter distance column is ordered to advance six paces *direct* to the front before wheeling.	(1) Plate XXVII., fig. 1.
	It is presumed that identically the same alignment would be taken up, and not one more advanced, were the wheel made on the moveable pivot. Were the Mass composed of many Brigades, some might be ordered (by their Brigadiers) to wheel on the moveable pivot—others from the halt—yet the same alignment ought to be taken up by all.	(2) p. 169, end of No. 1. (3) p. 232.
	Therefore, when it is known that the wheel is to amount to a quarter circle, surely each pivot man (with his Company) ought to advance six paces *direct* to the front before wheeling? If he advanced in a circle, what guarantee is there that every pivot man would make a similar circle, and so all the Battalions stand in correct line on the Brigades completing their wheel? When it is known that the wheel is to amount to a quarter circle it is difficult to imagine a reason why the wheel should be effected on a different principle, because the word "right (or left) shoulders forward" is substituted for the word "Halt, left (or right) wheel." It would appear from paragraph 7, p. 249 that it is not intended there should be any difference,—for when a single Battalion marches past (a reviewing General) in Quarter Distance Column, the flag staffs at the second and last wheeling points would be knocked down were the pivot men gradually to advance during the wheel (that is circle) in the new direction. But when the amount of the wheel on the moveable pivot is *uncertain*, "the pivot man gradually advances during the wheel in the new direction." (5) Supposing the word, "*Forward*" to be given on the Battalion's wheeling one-eighth of a circle, the pivot man ought to have gained three paces.	(4) p. 168, No. 1. (5) p. 171, No. 4.
	The object of a leading Company's instantly advancing is to give freedom to the Companies immediately in rear of it *during*	

(*Remarks continued on p.* 50.)

the wheel, and to oblige them to take ground to a flank, in the same way that the rear Companies of the Battalion incline to a flank.

Were the Battalions formed in mass at six, not twelve paces distance, it is evident that the leading Company of every Battalion (excepting that of the Battalion in front) by at once advancing six paces, on the order to wheel, would crowd upon the rear Company of the Battalion in its immediate front.

After the Battalions are wheeled into line, it is clear that they will stand twelve paces apart, besides the number of paces by which the depth of each column exceeds the breadth of the column which stood (in mass) in its immediate rear.

Sec. 14, p. 232.

When a Line of Contiguous Battalion Close or Quarter Distance Columns, is required to Change its Front to the Right or Left Flank.

Brigadier.	Officers commanding Battalions.	Base Points.
	1st. In Close Column	
The line will change front to the right flank. Bugle or Signal.	All repeat, "*The line will change front to the right flank.*" Commander of No. 1: "*No. 1, Right wheel.*" Commanders of Nos. 2, 3, and 4: "*No. — will advance.*" "*By the right*" (3). All, "*Quick March.*" Commander of No. 1, when No. 1 has completed its wheel, "*Halt;*" "*Dress,*" if necessary. See "Remarks." Commanders of Nos. 2, 3, and 4, in succession, as soon as they each gain a space equal to the front of the next Battalion on their inward flank (the right flank) and six paces beyond, "*Left Shoulders Forward.*" When wheeled the quarter circle, "*Forward.*" When on new alignment, "*Halt;*" "*Dress,*" if necessary. See "Remarks."	Mounted and unmounted of No. 1 move out instantly; the Junior Majors to be opposite the right files, the Adjutants opposite the left files (1). Of Nos. 2, 3, and 4 in succession (2).
	2nd. With Close Columns, whose Depth exceeds their Breadth of	
The line will change front to the right flank. Advance in echellon of Battalion columns from the left. Halt, "by bugle or signal." The echellon will wheel by Battalions to the right, and form line on the front Battalion*. Signal or Bugle.	All repeat, "*The line will change front to the right flank. Advance in echellon of Battalion columns from the left.*" Commander of No. 4: "*By the left*" (6). "*Quick March.*" Commander of No. 3: "*By the left*" (6). When No. 4 shall have gained a space equal to the front of No. 3 and six paces, "*Quick March.*" Commanders of Nos. 2 and 1 do the same in succession, each when the Battalion on his left shall have gained a space equal to the front of his own Battalion & six paces. In other words each Commander judges distance for his own Battalion with the addition of six paces. All, "*Halt.*" "Simultaneously, in order to preserve distances." All repeat, "*The Echellon will wheel by Battalions to the right,*" and "*Form line on the front Battalion.*" All, "*No. —, by the right*" (12). "*Right Wheel**." All, "*Quick March,*" on the signal. All, "*No. —, Forward,*" each when his Battalion has completed its wheel. No. 1 Battalion gets the word "*Halt*" not "*Forward*" on completing its wheel. Commanders of 2, 3, and 4: "*No. — Halt,*" in succession on reaching the new alignment. "*Dress,*" if necessary. See observations about dressing at top of column for remarks.	One coverer of front Company of each Battalion runs to mark outer flank after Company, if at quarter distance, has advanced six paces (7). Mounted and unmounted of No. 1 move out instantly and proceed as described in p. 14 (9). Of Nos. 2, 3, and 4 in succession (8). The Junior Major aligns not with the right file, but takes post six paces to the flank to allow for the advance during the wheel.

* Some Brigadiers with Regiments accustomed to work together do not halt the echellon, but wheel the Battalions composing it simultaneously on the moveable pivot. It is clear that the change of front cannot be executed correctly, unless all the pivot men of all the Battalions make similar advances during the wheel.

When the echellon wheels on the moveable pivot, Officers generally shift to the other flank after the wheel, on the Commanding Officer's word "*Forward,*" "*By your Right*" (14). Did Officers change before the wheel, the echellon would be advancing with its Officers on the wrong flank.

* These wheels are often done at the double.

In the same manner front might be changed to the left.

Should the nature of the ground, or other circumstance, make the Brigadier deem it

retiring in succession from either flank (from the right if the wheel is to the right). They would

Were the line of contiguous columns advancing (or retiring), the Battalions might

From the halt the change might be made on a central Battalion by the Battalions standing

Staff.	Remarks.	Part of Field Exercise Book referred to as authority.
to the Right Flank.		
Officer posts himself beyond inner flank ready to dress points on "distant point of correction" (2).	There is no order to dress. It seems to be assumed that the columns might be brought so square into the alignment as to require little or no dressing. If it is necessary, of course it must be done (4). If the columns had been at quarter distance they might have been closed to the front, and have then proceeded as here described (p. 233).	(1) Top of p. 234. (2) Plate XXVII., p. 232, fig. 2. (3) p. 197, No. 8. (4) p. 169, end of No. 1.
Front, or with Quarter Distance Columns, retaining that Formation.		
	This change of front is made by two successive movements in direct echellon (5). First by a direct echellon from the left, when the left is the directing flank for every Battalion. Next by a direct echellon from the right, when the right is the directing flank for every Battalion. If the change "is made to the left flank, the same movements will take place in echellon of Battalions from the right; and the Battalions will wheel and form to the left" (10). "The line of contiguous columns will then be in readiness to deploy into line, or to move to the new front" (11).	(5) p. 204, No. 5. (6) p. 112, towards end of No. 10. (7) p. 169, No. 1. (8) Plate XXVIII., p. 233. (9) p. 234, No. 2; p. 205, end of No. 6. (10) p. 234, No. 3. (11) p. 234, end of No. 2.
Officer posts himself beyond inner flank ready to dress points on "distant point of correction" (8).	"Quarter distance columns, previous to such change of front, may close to their front, and proceed as above directed" (13) for close columns.	(12) Custom, for there is little time to shift afterwards. It is generally thought that Officers of the right Battalion, (the change of front being to the right), need not shift if the Brigadier makes it a rule that Officers shall be on the left flank in contiguous column when the Battalions stand right in front. (13) p. 204, No. 5. (14) p. 249, No. 8*.

* There are no other instructions in any part of the book respecting the shifting of Officers on the wheel of quarter distance columns.

advisable, the echellon formation (preparatory to the wheel) might be obtained by the Battalions halt and front simultaneously on the Brigadier's signal.
successively halt (or halt front) into echellon.
on one of its flanks advancing, and those standing on its other flank retiring.

Oblique Changes of Front.

Oblique changes of front of a line of contiguous Battalion "close columns, whose depth exceeds their breadth of front, or with quarter distance columns retaining that formation," are not alluded to in the drill book, but they are often required in the field, and an inspection of Plate XXVIII (facing page 233) will make it evident that they can be very easily effected on true mathematical principles.

The plate shows in a change of front at right angles to the old line,— *

That each Battalion advances (moving parallel to the line it quitted) direct to the front, a space equal to the tangent of half the angle to be wheeled (viz., half of the angle of 90°), taking as the centre the point where the new line intersects the old, and the distance from that centre to the nearest flank file of the Battalion, as the radius;

That each Battalion then wheels the required angle (an angle of 90°), and afterwards advances (moving parallel to the new line), direct to the front, precisely the same length it marched before, viz., over a space equal to the tangent of the remaining half angle (half of 90°).

In popular language it may be said, that each Battalion advances, direct to its front, until its inner flank file is on a spot half way between the two lines,—that each Battalion there wheels until parallel to the new line,—and then advances the remaining half way.

Exactly on this principle may *oblique* changes of front be effected, and with equal precision.

Suppose that an oblique line to the right be required,

The Brigadier (or a Staff Officer acting under his orders) might settle the degree of obliquity of the intended line, by placing a person at the point where the new line will intersect the old, and a second person, "30 or 40 paces" without the first, exactly in the "direction which he determines to give to his new alignment" (page 84, No. 2).

The points would move out, and be dressed by a Staff Officer, on the intended new line.

The Brigadier would then order all the Battalions, excepting No. 1, to advance (direct to the front) to half the interval between the two lines.

To ensure accuracy, a Serjeant from each Battalion (No. 1 excepted) might run out from the inner flank, direct to the front, until he considers himself to be on the spot equally distant from the two lines.

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* The Right Battalion (No. 1) manifestly excepted.

Besides the equality* of these two distances, the Serjeant should bear in mind (as another guiding rule), that a line drawn from the spot where he posts himself to his Field Officer (who is marking his inner Battalion-point), should be perpendicular to the new alignment, while it is obvious that the line he (the Serjeant) has just run over, is perpendicular to the old alignment.

Were all the Serjeants to place themselves with perfect accuracy, they would stand on the line which halves the angle between the old and the new alignment, and a Staff Officer from beyond the point of intersection of the two alignments, calculating the half angle, and fixing on "a distant point" could aid them in taking up their positions correctly.

By each Battalion halting, on arriving at its own Serjeant, all would stand in direct Echellon.

By order from the Brigadier, the Echellon would then wheel the whole of the required angle—each Battalion wheeling until parallel to the new alignment.

The Battalions would then march up the remaining half interval, and be successively formed on the new alignment.

On this principle could oblique changes be effected on *any* Battalion of the Brigade,—the Battalions which are to be thrown back moving well to the rear, to admit of the points being placed in position.

Should the degree of obliquity exceed that of a right angle, the right angle might be first wheeled, and then the excess.

An oblique line to the left would, of course, be formed on exactly the same principle as an oblique line to the right.

The Brigadier, instead of giving base points, might settle the degree of obliquity of the intended line by naming the number of paces he wishes the Brigade to wheel. In this case, were the Battalions in close column, a Serjeant from before the 8th file from the pivot of No. 1 Battalion would wheel up the number of named paces (in the manner described at page 178, No. 1) and thus, with another person placed opposite the pivot man (the "flank man"), give, facing inwards, a "short base," by the prolongation of which the new alignment would be determined.

Were the Battalions at Quarter distance, No. 1 Battalion would, after the Serjeant had wheeled, retire the number of paces proportionate to the wheel (three paces if the wheel was one-eighth, two if one-twelfth of a circle), or the Serjeant, and the person placed opposite the

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* Were the columns at quarter distance he would, of course, allow for the number of paces his Battalion should gain during the wheel. Some Brigadiers might consider it advisable that the Serjeant should not allow for these paces, but that the Serjeants should always be placed as if the Battalions were standing in close column (a column whose breadth exceeds its depth). Each Battalion would then halt the proportionate number of paces short of its Serjeant,—and No. 1 Battalion would step back the paces on the other Battalions receiving the order to advance.

"flank man" might have advanced the proportionate number of paces before the Serjeant commenced his wheel.

Still supposing the change to be to the right, were more Brigades on the left, it will be apparent that the pivots of all the Battalions of all the Brigades (or a Serjeant from each Battalion) ought to be on the line which halves the angle before any one Battalion commences its wheel.

Or (and this is the easiest method, for the degree of obliquity can always be measured, p. 182, No. 1,) when the amount of the obliquity is settled by the Brigadier's naming the number of paces to be wheeled, each Brigade might wheel separately. They would then stand parallel one to another (in oblique Echellon), and the line could readily be formed on any Brigade.

Should the obliquity be *slight* the left Battalion, if very deep, might when wheeling interfere with the right Battalion of the next Brigade—in which case the left Battalion might be closed on its front Company before the wheel.

It is obvious if oblique changes of contiguous close columns, whose depth exceeds their breadth, can be made, that oblique changes of contiguous close columns whose depth does not exceed their breadth can be yet more easily effected.

Sec. 15, p. 234.

When a Brigade, formed in Contiguous Battalion Close Columns, at Close Order, is required to change its Front to the Rear on the Centre of Battalions.

Similar to Sec. 34,

Part III, p. 171.

Brigadier.	Officers commanding Battalions.	Base Points.
The Brigade will change front to the rear, on the centre of Battalions.		
	All repeat, "*The Brigade will change Front to the rear on the Centre of Battalions.*"	
	All, "*No.* —, *Countermarch by Subdivisions round the Centre;*" "*Right* (or *Left*) *Subdivisions, Right about face.*"	Out coverer of the front Company and coverer of rear Company to mark the angle at which the Subdivisions are to wheel, and the point at which the leading Subdivisions are to halt, when the countermarch is completed (4).
Bugle or Signal.		
	All, "*Quick March.*"	
	All, "*Halt, Front, Dress;*" each, on the completion of the wheel of his "last Subdivision" (3).	

Staff.	Remarks.	Part of Field Exercise Book referred to as authority.
	"After this change of front, the contiguous columns may deploy" (1); but if there had been from the first an intention to deploy, this change of front need not have been effected; it would have been unimportant which flank of Battalions was in front. Each Battalion column might have countermarched by ranks on its own ground. (*Vide* Sec. 13, Part II) (2).	(1) p. 234, No. 1.
	A Brigade thus becomes inverted in precisely the same way a Battalion in line would become inverted were each Company countermarched on its own ground.	(2) p. 234, No. 2.
If the Battalions are of unequal strength, dressing may be necessary after the countermarch. This is usually effected by a named Battalion being directed to throw out base points. On these the base points of other Battalions dress in succession, the whole dressing being superintended by a Staff Officer (5).		(3) p. 172, No. 1. (4) p. 171, No. 1. (5) Custom.

Sec. 16, p. 235.

When a Mass of Battalion Columns, at Close or Quarter Distance, deploys into Line of Contiguous Battalion Columns.

Similar to Sec. 36,

Part III, p. 175.

Sec. 16, p. 235. When a Mass of Battalion Columns, at Close or (Similar to Sec. 36,

Brigadier.	Officers commanding Battalions.	Base Points.
		If upon the Front Battalion. (It is
The column will deploy into line of contiguous columns on the — Battalion.	All repeat, "*The Column will deploy into Line of Contiguous Columns on the — Battalion.*"	Mounted and unmounted of front Battalion instantly spring out (1), followed immediately by points of next Battalion. Of other Battalions quickly in succession, all officers proceeding as described in p. 14.
	All, excepting the Commander of front Battalion, "*Left Face.*"	
Bugle or Signal.	All, excepting the Commander of the front Battalion, "*Quick March.*"	
	All, in succession, on gaining six paces beyond the spot where the front of his Battalion becomes uncovered, "*Front turn.*" When on the alignment, "*Halt;*" and if necessary, "*Dress.*"	
		If upon a Rear or
The Column will deploy into line of contiguous columns on the — Battalion (say, a central Battalion).	All repeat, "*The Column will deploy into Line of Contiguous Columns on the — Battalion.*"	Mounted and unmounted of named Battalion mark its flanks in front of the front Battalion (3).
	Commander of named Battalion, "*No. — will advance;*" "*By the Left.*"	
	Commanders of Battalions in its front, "*No. —, Right face.*"	
	Commanders of Battalions in its rear, "*No. —, Left face.*"	The pivot flank of that Battalion will be the inner point, therefore, the Major's.
Bugle or Signal.	All, "*Quick March,*" excepting Commander of named Battalion, who waits until his front is clear to give the word "*Double March,*" (5) and afterwards halts the Battalion when it arrives at the alignment. The Commanders of the Battalions which stood (when in mass) in its front, must also halt, after gaining sufficient ground to the flank, until their respective fronts are uncovered, when they advance, and "halt" on the alignment. The Commanders of the Battalions which stood (when in mass) in its rear, on gaining sufficient ground to the flank (viz., six paces beyond the spot where their several fronts become clear), give the word, "*Front turn.*" When at the alignment, "*Halt,*" and, if necessary, "*Dress.*"	The Junior Majors and Adjutants of the two Battalions which stood next to named Battalion, move out. The "covering Serjeant" (6) of leading Companies when within 20 paces.

There can be but three Deployments, *viz.*, upon the front Battalion, upon the rear Battalion, Battalion by every Company being first countermarched (in file or by ranks), which would make Battalions, the deployment to the rear might be effected by first countermarching each Battalion would then be left in front, the Battalion right in front

Staff.	Remarks.	Part of Field Exercise Drill Book referred to as authority.
supposed that all stand Right in Front.)		
Officer posts himself beyond inner flank, to dress points on distant one of correction (2).	It is not expressed that when the columns are at quarter distance they may move to the flank in threes or fours, possibly on account of the little ground which would be passed over by the Battalions of the Brigade on which the change is made. As other Brigades would march over more ground, probably their Brigadiers would direct them to move to the flank in threes, or fours—most probably in fours were the ground rough.	(1) p. 205, end of No. 6. (2) Plate XXIX, p. 236.
Central Battalion.		
Officer places himself at centre of front Company of front Battalion, to Dress points to both flanks on distant points of correction (4).	It is not expressed that when the columns are at quarter distance they may move to the flank in threes, or fours, possibly on account of the little ground which would be passed over by the Battalions of the Brigade on which the change is made. As other Brigades would march over more ground, probably their Brigadiers would direct them to move to the flank in threes, or fours—most probably in fours were the ground rough.	(3) p. 235, No. 2. (4) p. 85, end of 4. (5) p. 176, No. 2. (6) p. 106, No. 10.

or upon an intermediate Battalion—but the mass might deploy into line facing the rear on any the Brigade and every Battalion stand left in front: or, if there was sufficient interval between by subdivisions round the centre, which, however, would temporarily invert the Brigade, for it

Sec. 17, p. 236.

When a Line of contiguous Battalion Columns Deploys into Line.

Similar to Sec. 36,

Part III, p. 175.

Brigadier.	Officers commanding Battalions.	Base Points.
		Suppose Battalions at Quarte
The columns will deploy into line upon the front Company of (say) No. 3 Battalion.		
	All repeat, "*The Columns will deploy into Line upon the Front Company of No. 3 Battalion.*"	The Junior Major of No. 3 instantly marks the inner flank of the Battalion, by placing his horse's head three paces from the right file* of the front Company—or six paces, should the General commanding have ordered that mounted points be taken up at four paces from alignments—that is at three paces beyond the unmounted points (4).
	Commander of No. 3: "*No. 3, deploy upon Front Company;*" "*Remaining Companies, Threes, Right Shoulders forward*" (*or in Fours*).	
	Commander of No. 2: "*No. 2, deploy upon Rear Company;*" "*Remaining Companies, Threes, Left Shoulders forward*" (*or in Fours*).	
	Commander of No. 1: "*No. 1, Threes, Left Shoulders forward*" (*or in Fours*).	
	Commander of No. 4: "*No 4, Threes, Right Shoulders forward*" (*or in Fours*).	
Signal or Bugle.		The Adjutant canters off to mark the deploying distance.
	All, "*Quick March;*" and "*Forward*" "as the outward men of Threes are completing their third pace" (3).	The covering Serjeants of the front Company of No. 3 give base points three† paces (6) in advance.
	Commander of No. 1: "*No. 1, deploy on Rear Company;*" "*Rear Company, Threes, Right Shoulders forward*" (*or in Fours*); "*Halt,*" as soon as the inward flank of the Company aligns with the Junior Major of No. 1 (5). On its front becoming uncovered, its Captain advances it at the double to within two paces of the alignment, and dresses it up (9).	The mounted points of No. 2, and the "covering Serjeants" (10) of its rear Company also spring to the front. Subsequently, the four points of No. 1 and of No. 4.
	Commander of No. 4: "*No. 4, deploy on Front Company;*" "*Front Company, Threes, Left Shoulders forward*" (*or in Fours*); "*Halt*" (5) as soon as its inward flank reaches the Junior Major of No. 4.	
	It may be remarked that Battalions 1 and 4 are not halted. The Commander of each Battalion only halts the Company on which his Battalion is to form (11).	

* The left file is the inner flank of the Battalion in column (provided it is the regulating Battalion), but the right is the inner flank the moment the Battalion is ordered to deploy. This is shown by the fact, that the six paces for the next Battalion are taken from the right flank of No. 3. See also Plate XXV., in which the columns are right in front, as is proved by the manner in which the rear divisions are represented in the act of deploying.

† Three paces, even should the deployment be effected in Fours—for adjacent Brigades might deploy in Threes—and one alignment must be preserved for all.

The columns might also deploy into line on any central or rear Company of any Battalion. If peculiar circumstances make it expedient that the line deploy on a named Company, subdivisions round the centre, or by the countermarch of Companies in file or by ranks. The Battalions usually stand can be restored while effecting the deployment. However, "it must necessity actually does occur, the simplest and readiest mode of fronting to the rear is *by facing*

Staff.	Remarks.	Part of Field Exercise Book referred to as authority.
Distance and Right in Front.		
Officer posts himself near middle of front Company of No. 3 to dress intermediate points on the distant points of correction on both flanks (2).	It may be observed that the line will stand on exactly the same ground, whether the deployment is made on the front Company of No. 3, or the rear Company of No. 2. Owing to the order (p. 237) that "base points be taken up three paces in advance of the front Company of the Battalion of formation," that Company will advance two paces to the front on the word "*Quick March*," and be dressed up the remaining pace (1) by the Captain of the Company from the right—the right being the inner flank of the Battalion. Had the Battalions been in close column, the coverers of the front Company of No. 3 would have taken up base points one pace (not three) in advance of the flank files of the Company; all the other Companies would have been *faced* to a flank, and have deployed in file, not in threes (7). The movement described in this section (7) and the preceding, are, in practice, frequently combined—that is, a mass of Battalion columns is often deployed into line without the loss of time attendant upon first forming a line of contiguous Battalion columns. The movements, however, are nearly identical. Supposing the deployment to be ordered on any Company of a central Battalion of the mass; the covering Serjeants of that Company and the Junior Major* of the Battalion give points in advance of the front Company of the mass. All the Battalions and Companies which stand in front of the "Company of formation" move to the right flank; all which stand (Battalions and Companies) in rear of that Company move to the left flank†, and each Battalion comes up in column (8) close to the alignment before it commences deploying. Each Battalion might, however, commence its deployment as soon as it aligned with its Major, but the change would not be so easily effected, and possibly therefore not so correctly. * If it were a central Company, the Senior Major would mark the point of entry; the Junior Major the deploying distance of a wing. † *Vice versa* if all had stood left in front.	(1) p. 175. (2) p. 85, end of 4. Plate XXIV, p. 227. (3) p. 59. (4) p. 84, No. 3. (5) bottom of p. 236. (6) pp. 236 and 237. (7) p. 237. (8) end of p. 175. (9) pp. 176, No. 2, and 106, No. 11. (10) p. 106, No. 10. (11) two first lines, p. 81.

facing to the rear, the simplest plan is to countermarch each Battalion on its own ground by Brigade thus becomes inverted, but, should it be judged necessary, the order in which the be remarked that changes of front to the rear are rarely required on service, and when such *to the right about*" (p. 140).

Sec. 18, p. 237. "When a mass of battalion columns, at "close or quarter distance, shall be required to deploy "into line to any distant position on detached points."

Sec. 19, p. 238. "When two lines change front upon a "flank of the first line."—Brigadier's word: "*Change Front* "*upon the right (or left) flank of the First Line, Left (or* "*right) thrown Forward.*"

Sec. 20, p. 239. "When two lines change front upon a "central point of the first line."—Brigadier's word: "*Change Front upon the centre of the First Line, Right* (or "*(Left thrown back.*" Probably the Brigadier would name the Battalion (or part of Battalion), on which the change is to be made.

The above three manœuvres (in the two last named, the first line changing as explained in sec. 10, p. 227), resolve themselves into a simple change of position (beyond the present position) upon a named Battalion (which becomes the regulating one) in battalion columns at quarter distance (quarter distance nearly always), the whole being conducted as laid down in sec. 11, p. 228 (in this book p. 40).

When the change is from a mass (the first of the above manœuvres), the Battalions "will disengage to the pro- "per flank, either by deploying into line of contiguous "columns, or" (as is more quickly and generally done) "by breaking into an echellon of battalion columns," and thus get clear of each other.

In the three manœuvres the quarter distance columns march upon their respective Field Officers, who will have taken up in the new alignment the points where the inner flank of the leading division of their several Battalions is to rest. "Each Battalion Commander will accommodate his "march to the nature of the ground, and diverge as may

" be necessary, from time to time, by the wheel on the " moveable pivot, the diagonal march or the echellon " march of sections, into the proper direction" (p. 237).

The point of entry in a second line is marked by a Staff Officer, generally at a distance from the first line equal to the front of two Battalions (p. 219, No. 10,) " in a direction perpendicular to the intended line. If " the change of front is made upon a central part of the " first line, the point taken up by the Staff Officer in " the second line will be prolonged to both flanks." (p. 239, No. 1.)

The movements of a second line must correspond with " those of the first, from which it will always preserve its " parallelism and distance." (p. 219, No. 9.)

" The Officer commanding the second line must always " be properly informed of the nature of the change to be " made by the first." (p. 220, No. 12.)

" Second lines"—" will generally be formed in columns " of Battalions at quarter distance, and always move in " that order." (p. 220, No. 11.)

But the second line deploys when it is ordered to relieve the first, (p. 221, No. 16,) and twelve paces (p. 134, No. 3,) is the distance they should be apart at the moment the first line (the one to be relieved), whether stationary or retiring, receives the order from Commanders of Battalions, " Companies pass by threes" (or fours), &c., through the other line.

" Squares consisting of several Battalions can seldom be necessary" (p. 221, No. 17). " Battalion Squares flanking each other at right angles afford" "the most ready and efficient defence."

A force often retreats across a plain (p. 217, No. 6) by alternate Battalions or half Battalions—the halted part covering the retrograde movement of the other part. The

distance which separates the two rarely exceeds 200 yards. The intervals between Battalions in the line (the part) nearest to the enemy are occupied by Light Infantry; and the flanks of the line are frequently protected by wheeling back the outward Company of each of its outward Battalions. A named Battalion regulates the part (the line) which first retires. On halting and fronting, faults in dressing, &c., are corrected before the arrival of the second line, which is guided by and marches through the intervals left in the first, and is then guided by a regulating Battalion.* Were, however, the troops hard pressed by the enemy, that line would not march through, but front and form in the intervals, the whole reunited line being supported (p. 217, No. 5) by the reserve.

A flank being threatened it is refused, by the Battalion on that flank (with the line of which it constitutes a part) being the first to retire—and that line again retires on the other rejoining it—but refusing a flank by retiring in direct echellon of Battalions or half Battalions (p. 218, No. 7) "leaves each body free, either to form line to repel "attack, by a counter one, or to form squares, if the "enemy's flanking force consist of cavalry."

"Each direct echellon (p. 213, No. 7) of more than "one Battalion will move in line or column, by its own "regulating Battalion, which should always be the one "next to the directing flank of the general echellon."

A Brigade may advance in direct echellon of columns (any distance columns) from the right or left of the line (or, which is more difficult, from centre of Battalions in double columns of subdivisions), and form line to either flank on the principle described in p. 190, No. 3.

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*The distances to be preserved from that Battalion are obviously the spaces that will be required by the Battalions nearest to the enemy on the two lines being re-formed into one.

In direct echellon of columns, formed from a deployed line, the Adjutants generally move with their Battalions at deploying distance, aligning themselves with the front of their respective columns. Each Battalion which follows keeps six paces on the flank of the Adjutant in front, and as many paces in rear of him as may be the ordered interval between Battalions. It is laid down (p. 211, No. 2) that such distance shall be "at least half their front,"—meaning half the front were the column deployed, to admit of the formation of flanking squares. In all direct echellons "formed by the successive march of Brigades, "Battalions or half Battalions," the same rule holds respecting the interval between them.

"Oblique Echellons," formed from line or column, "move by their directing flank." "Oblique Echellons "*formed from line* can never safely exceed an Echellon of "companies" (p. 213, Nos. 7 & 8).

In line, the march of each Battalion is "by its own "centre." "The Commander alone regards the directing "Battalion." Its directing Serjeants "are the guides "by which the perpendicular march of the whole is "regulated." They "are not liable to be altered." All others are "subordinate to those of the regulating Bat-"talion, and liable to be changed by the Commander of "the Battalion." "Battalions marching over heights "and across valleys, will require more time to pass them "than others who are moving on the same extent over "level ground;" "the last must, therefore, in general, be "ordered to shorten step," each "by word from its own "Commander" (pp. 200, 201, 202).

"In formations of defence, the lines occupied may be "curved, and following the advantages of the ground, "but in those of attack the lines must be straight" (p. 81, No. 2).

Points of Drill left undecided in the Drill Exercise and Evolutions of the Army.

1. In page 26 of this book it is discussed, whether a Field Officer or the Adjutant should preserve the deploying distance when a line of columns advances, the left (or a central) Battalion directing.

2. When a line of contiguous columns, all right in front, opens out to deploying distance from the right Battalion, distance is taken for their deploying on their front Companies,—also, by usage, when the line opens to deploying distance from a central Battalion, distance is taken for their all deploying on their front companies.

But, by usage, (provided the General Commanding gives no orders to the contrary,) when the line opens to deploying distance from the left Battalion, distance is taken for their all deploying on their rear Companies, and for this reason. Opening from the right presupposes the existing extreme right of the line to continue the extreme right—opening from the left, presupposes the existing extreme left to continue the extreme left.

3. A mass of close or quarter distance columns might open to deploying distance, in the same way that a Battalion at close or quarter distance opens (sec. 35, p. 173) to full (that is, to deploying) distance. This manœuvre is very useful, for it is often necessary to march, in quarter distance column at deploying distance, in prolongation of an alignment, with the power, at any moment, of deploy-

ing rapidly into line. It is presumed that mounted Officers would mark the deploying distances precisely in the manner they would take up the deploying points, were the mass wheeled into contiguous columns before deploying. Suppose the mass of four Battalions to be standing right in front when it receives the order to open out to deploying distance from No. 3. A Staff Officer immediately places himself on the pivot flank near the centre of No. 3 in order to dress the mounted points who become (p. 84, No. 2) the prolongers of the alignment. The Junior Major of No. 3 instantly places his horse's head opposite the spot in the alignment where the right hand file of the leading company of his Battalion would stand if the company were wheeled into the alignment. The Adjutant of No. 3 canters off to mark where the rear company of No. 3 would rest were the Battalion to open out to full distance from the front company. The Junior Major of No. 4 then marks six paces from him. If there were another Battalion in rear, the Adjutant of No. 4 would take the deploying distance of No. 4 from his Major. The Junior Major of No. 2 will mark six paces from the Junior Major of No. 3—the Adjutant of No. 2 the deploying distance of No. 2 from his own Major. The Junior Major of No. 1 will mark six paces from the Adjutant of No. 2, and the Adjutant of No. 1 the deploying distance of his Battalion from his Major.

Nos. 2 and 1 will be halted the breadth of their respective front companies short of their Adjutants.

No. 4 will not receive the word "*Halt Front*" until it shall have retired the breadth of its proper front company beyond the Major.

Some Officers think that the mounted points ought to make the necessary allowance for the breadth of their several front companies, but if they did so, two rules,

instead of one, would be necessary; one rule for taking up deploying distances when the Brigade is in mass, another rule when the Brigade is in contiguous columns.

4. After the formation of a line of contiguous columns, —all Battalions right in front,—on a right or central Battalion, on which flank ought Officers commanding Companies to stand?

Were the formation made on the *right* Battalion, all Battalions would come in (excepting possibly the right Battalion) by the right. Query—ought Commanders of Regiments afterwards to order the Officers to shift to the other flank?

Were the formation made on a central Battalion,— Battalions on the right would come in by the left,—those on the left by the right; when, if Officers belonging to Battalions on the left did not shift, there would be a want of uniformity.

Many persons argue that, as all the Battalions stand right in front, left should, after the completion of the formation, be the pivot for all; especially as the General commanding would naturally look to the pivot to see whether the Regiments were standing right or left in front.

Others urge that no shifting of Officers need be thought of until the order for the next movement decides whether any, and what change is necessary. This plan certainly gives least trouble, but, besides the want of uniformity, it appears not to be in accordance with the oft repeated instruction "left the pivot when right is in front." (Page 46, No. 2.)

When however, a line of contiguous Brigades in mass is formed on a Brigade to the right, there seems an obvious reason why Officers should not shift. The divisions of one Battalion might be much stronger than the divisions

of another Battalion in the same Brigade, which would make much alteration in the covering of Officers necessary were they ordered to the other flank.

5. When Battalions unequal in strength and in number of Companies are retiring in contiguous columns, ought the proper rear Companies (the leading Companies) to align? Or ought they to keep in their *relative* positions?

It is generally thought that if the retirement is only for a short distance, that they should preserve their *relative* positions so that all the true front Companies may be found in line on the order, "halt front."

6. Which Field Officer should preserve wing distance on Battalions advancing or retiring in double columns of Subdivisions, is discussed in pages 25 and 29 of this book. Vide the column of remarks.

7. Under the head of "remarks" in page 45 (this book) it is shown that no instructions are given respecting unmounted points, when a mass of close or quarter distance columns is formed.

8. In page 49 (this book), reasons are given why it is inferred that quarter distance columns wheeling the quarter circle should advance six paces prior to the wheel, fully as much when the wheel is performed on the word "Right (or left) shoulders forward," as when it is performed on the word "Halt, left (or right) Wheel."

9. When contiguous quarter distance columns, right in front, change front to the right, should the Officers of the right Battalion shift to the right flank? See page 53 of this book. Column for Authority.

10. When one Battalion in line forms on another in line, it is not laid down where the latter should place its base points, but it is clear that it should provide them (see p. 205, end of No. 6). The Junior Major often gives a point on the left of the line (his usual position being in rear

of the left wing)—the Adjutant a point on the right—and if their Battalion is well dressed, the flank Company nearest to the Battalion marching up frequently furnishes the base unmounted points.

11. In several other positions, the posts of mounted Officers must be inferred, for they are not specified. The greater part of them are noticed in the column for remarks in the tabular sheets.

APPENDIX.

An Extract from LIEUT.-GENERAL LORD FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE'S "*Suggestions for Brigade and Light Infantry Movements.*"

Mutual Instruction.

THE following System of Mutual Instruction among the Recruits, I have found of the greatest possible service to those Regiments in which it has been pursued.

I adopted it, in the XIth, in the Winter of the years 1823 and 24, when that Corps was very largely recruited, and also in the Fusiliers, in the year 1825; and in both Regiments it worked with the greatest possible success.

The System is pursued in the following manner: three or four Recruits being formed in one squad, are placed in the position of Soldiers, and are instructed how to stand at Ease, and in their facings. The Recruits are taught to describe these lessons of drill, as laid down in Her Majesty's Regulations; they are then ordered to fall out in turn, to drill their comrades, giving the Words of Command, &c., as the instructor of the drill. Great care must be taken to point out to the temporary instructor (the Recruit) the faults committed by his comrades, and teach him how to correct them, and this method is pursued to the end of the drill, when it will be found that a Recruit of ordinary abilities, by the time he is fit to be dismissed drill himself, will be perfectly competent to instruct others.

In the XIth Regiment, I formed in a few months, from the Recruits, at least thirty drill instructors, from whom I was enabled to select several young lads, who turned out to be most excellent and superior Non-commissioned Officers, and similar results took place in the Fusiliers, giving many Non-commissioned Officers to other Regiments.

There are also other advantages attending the Method of Mutual Instruction. The Commanding and other Officers are enabled to discover the abilities of every man who joins the Regiment; and the Recruits are rendered efficient for the ordinary duties of a Soldier, *in the shortest possible time;* besides, they will be found ever after, more intelligent, than those trained in the ordinary way.

The Adjutant should bring to the notice of Officers commanding Companies, those Recruits who distinguished themselves by their aptness and good conduct; and the Captain should point out to those men who are likely to make Non-commissioned Officers, the great advantages enjoyed by the latter, as to pay, pension and respectability, and encourage them to look forward with confidence to the attainment of these advantages if they pursue a system of good conduct, and exert themselves to become thoroughly acquainted with their duties.

The names of those men who distinguish themselves while at the recruit drill, by talent and good conduct, should be hung up in the Orderly Room, under the charge of the Adjutant.

When a man is made a Lance Corporal, he should be taught to consider himself superior to the soldiers over whom he has been promoted, and encouraged in self-respect; he should be informed that nothing is so despicable as eye-service, and every opportunity should be afforded him to gain a thorough knowledge of his duties

in the field, and the Regulations of the Army in every way.

The Non-commissioned Officers should be assembled in a body, at convenient opportunities, (at least once a fortnight,) and questioned and instructed in every thing connected with their profession, both in and out of the field. These opportunities should be taken to point out the errors which some may have made, and the good which others may have done. If this system be pursued, the Officers will not have to complain of having bad Non-commissioned Officers, and they may be assured that they will be amply rewarded for any trouble they may take in this way to improve and benefit those under their command.

I must consider the Commanding Officer of a Regiment a bad Military Mentor who cannot, in a short time, form privates equal to, and enabled to become, efficient Non-commissioned Officers. A bad workman invariably complains of his tools.

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